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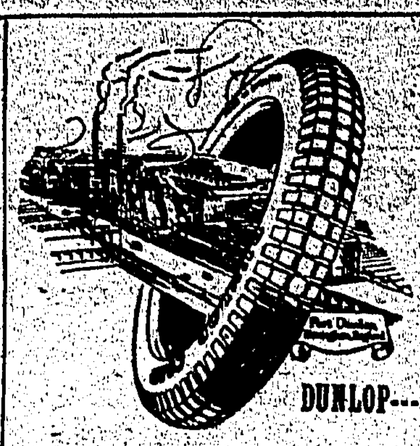

SOLDIERS IN CITY FRACAS.

EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICER HURT.

K.O.S.B. MEN DISPUTE WITH BELGENLAND CREW.

OVER 50 MEN ENGAGE IN FISTICUFFS.

SEQUEL TO DANCE.

The City in the vicinity of the Savoy Hotel was in a state of uproar last night, when a serious brawl occurred in the street between a number of soldiers of the 2nd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers and members of the staff and crew of the Red Star liner Belgenland, now in port with a large number of tourists.

In attempting to quell the disturbance, Detective Sergeant T. Whelan was injured over the head as the result of a blow inflicted, it is believed, with a service cane held by one of the soldiers. He subsequently went to Hospital.

The affair is still the subject of joint police and military investigation, but it has been made clear that two of the soldiers, who are alleged to have taken part in the brawl, were arrested and handed over to a military escort.

Two Soldiers in Custody.

The men now in custody are Privates Cooke and Spiers, who at a late hour last night, were taken to the Central Police Station. The police are not proceeding against them, but, at the request of the military authorities, have turned them over to their officers, by whom they will be, in due course, dealt with, it is stated.

It is shown in the statements made this morning, that a dance organized for the staff of the liner by the Belgenland Social Club was in progress on the dining floor of the Savoy Hotel.

Embarrassing Position.

At their own request, a large contingent of men from the King's Own Scottish Borderers were allowed to join in, on payment of a "subscription" fee. What happened afterwards is not clear, but it appears that the soldiers did not get along too well with their hosts, and the position became extremely embarrassing.

Anticipating trouble and not desiring it to occur on their premises, the management of the Savoy Hotel informed a *Telegraph* reporter this morning that they closed down half-an-hour earlier than usual, and brought the proceedings to an abrupt termination.

Forty Soldiers Involved.

When the function was in full swing, there were some two hundred guests, including a number of the tourists from the liner.

The gathering gradually thinned down and there were not more than half the number of men-folk, including between 40 and 50 soldiers, when a general move was made into the street.

Open friction showed itself as the men got into the street, and Chater Road became the scene of a pitched fight, the participants breaking into groups which engaged others in fisticuffs.

Police Disperse Gang.

An urgent call was sent to the Central Police Station and a posse of officers arrived on the scene. Naval and military patrols also arrived at the double.

In the attempt to quell the disturbance, Police Sergeant T. Whelan was struck over the head with a service cane, and received a scalp wound, from which he bled freely. His assailant got away.

Some few minutes later, order was restored, the majority of the soldiers, soon after the police appearance, losing no time in making themselves scarce. They left two of their comrades in police hands.

None of the men from the Belgenland were detained.

The soldiers are blamed for the affair.

WAR ON RELIGION CHARGES.

HOME GOVERNMENT WANTS SPECIFIC EVIDENCE.

A REAL EXPERIENCE.

London Feb. 19.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons regarding the alleged persecution of Christians in Russia, Mr. Arthur Henderson stated that the British Ambassador at Moscow was doing his best to inform himself of the facts and that he was awaiting the Ambassador's report.

A despatch on the subject had already been received from the Ambassador but it was only of a preliminary character and he was not prepared to publish that.

It was obvious that the value of diplomatic correspondence between the Government and His Majesty's representatives abroad would be seriously compromised if the impression were created that the despatches received from them must necessarily be published.

The Government were anxious to ascertain the facts and would welcome specific evidence from any quarter concerning the allegations which had been made.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, the son of the Premier, intervening during the questions, remarked that just a month ago, in the company of a thousand people, he had worshipped peacefully in the Cathedral of the Redeemer in Moscow.—*British Wireless.*

EGYPTIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY BRITAIN.

London, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gillett, Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, stated that the Government had notified the Egyptian Government that they accepted the new Customs Tariff, but they had drawn the attention of the Egyptian Government to a few items in the tariff which appeared to call for reconsideration.

The tariff was provisional in character and further suggestions would be made to the Egyptian Government if the experience of working showed such action to be desirable.—*British Wireless.*

TARIFF CONFERENCE NOT PROGRESSING.

ITALIAN DELEGATE STRIKES JARRING NOTE.

Geneva, Feb. 19.

A discordant note was struck at to-day's session of the Tariff Truce Conference, Signor Bottai, of Italy, expressing the opinion that multilateral economic agreements and an agreement for a tariff truce would be, at present, premature.

Signor Bottai advocated that each country interested should adopt a series of measures for transformation and adaptation and then to return to Geneva at a more propitious moment for the plan that Mr. William Graham had in mind.

He emphasised the importance of bilateral agreements.—*Reuter.*

BYRD & COMPANIONS RESCUED.

TAKEN OFF ICE-BELT BY RELIEF SHIP.

New York, Feb. 19.

Rear-Admiral Byrd and his forty-two companions have been rescued by the relief ship, City of New York.

This news follows the announcement made earlier that the City of New York was in sight of the Bay of Whales, where Byrd and his companions were camped on an ice-belt.—*Reuter's American Service.*

CUBAN SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

Havana, Feb. 19.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the total Cuban sugar production for the present season will not exceed 4,800,000 long tons.—*Reuter's American Service.*

NEW GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

DUE IN THE COLONY ON MAY 7TH.

APPOINTMENT A SURPRISE TO MALAYA.

TACTFUL OFFICIAL.

The new Governor of Hongkong, Sir William Peel, K.B.E., C.M.G., expects to arrive in the Colony on May 7th next. News to this effect was received in a cable from Sir William to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government which came to hand this morning from England.

As in Hongkong, so in Malaya, Sir William Peel's appointment to succeed Sir Cecil Clementi comes as a complete surprise, the *Straits Times* saying that in Unofficial circles in Malaya the possibility of the appointment had not even been discussed. Indeed, says the journal, the secret had been well kept not only in Malaya but London, for the Reuter message was the first intimation that Sir Cecil Clementi, High Commissioner, had received of it.

Service Extended.

Commenting further on the appointment, the *Straits Times* says:—"Sir William was due to retire in February of this year, having attained the age of 55, but his period of service was extended for two years on the recommendation of Sir Hugh Clifford, when the latter was High Commissioner for the Malay States. There was, therefore, every reason to suppose that the remainder of Sir William's service would be spent in the F.M.S.

"Sir William Peel has been Chief Secretary to the F.M.S. Government since May, 1926, and has spent 33 years in the Malayan Civil Service. A notably able, experienced and tactful administrator, he enjoys the confidence of the Rulers and of all communities in the Federation to a marked degree."

Athlete and Scholar.

In the course of some details of Sir William's career, the journal named says he commenced his education at Silcoates School, and at the age of 17 he was awarded an open scholarship for mathematics at Queen's College, Cambridge. He took up residence the following year, and during his four years college career he won his college colours for Rugby, Association, and rowing, and would have taken part in the University Boat Race but for vein trouble. The same disability also prevented him from getting his Rugby Blue.

His collegiate career came to an end in 1896, when he took his degree, being eleventh Wrangler.

He took the examination for the Joint Home and Indian Civil Service, but failed to come within the favoured few who qualified for India, and accepted an Eastern cadetship. A year later, at the age of 22, he sailed for Malaya.

Unenviable Duties.

In July, 1918, Mr. Peel (as he then was) proceeded to Singapore to take over the Presidency of the Municipal Commissioners, and then commenced a strenuous and exacting period in his career.

As Joint Passage Controller, S.S. and F.M.S., and chairman of the European Unemployment Committee he had unenviable duties to perform, the latter post in particular involving the maintenance and assistance of several thousand Europeans who reached the verge of destitution during the post-War slump.

Responsible Work.

A big appointment fell to him in May, 1919, when he became Food Controller for Malaya—and was faced with the failure of the rice crops in India and later in Siam. In 1920 and 1920 he was Controller of Labour, S.S. and F.M.S., and in 1922 he went to Kedah as British Adviser. He remained in that State until May, 1925, when he became Resident Councillor, Penang, and in June, 1926, he was appointed Chief Secretary to Government, F.M.S. In May, 1927, he administered the Government of the Colony pending the arrival of Sir Hugh Clifford. He was awarded the C.M.G. in 1926 and the K.B.E. two years later.

Sir William has been in charge of the Federated States during the difficult period following the removal of rubber restriction, to which he was a confessed opponent, but he will leave the F.M.S. in a thoroughly sound, if not prosperous, condition.

HOME RECEPTION OF NEW PARTY.

FREE TRADERS HOSTILE BUT DISDAINFUL.

THE TORIES ALARMED.

London, Feb. 20.

The attitude of the politicians and the Press generally towards the "United Empire Party" is beginning to take shape, and it is generally doubted whether the Crusade will find the electorate sufficiently spell-bound to change the whole face of party politics.

The Party leaders themselves are silent. The Labourites and the Liberals are hostile, but disdainful.

The Conservatives, from which the Crusaders anticipate the largest secession, damn the new Party with faint praise, declaring that Free Trade within the Empire has long been the Conservative ideal, but that it is ruled out of practical politics.

A "Fourth Party" can only weaken the Conservatives in their fight against a common foe, Free Trade.

The *Morning Post*, refusing to print the Crusaders' advertisement, describes the tactics of Beaverbrook and Rothermere, as wrecking.

The formation of the new Party has been given considerable prominence in Canada, but comment is neutral.—*Reuter.*

London, Feb. 19.

In a further announcement with regard to the United Empire Party," Lord Beaverbrook says it is intended at first to proceed with organisation by local centres, and, secondly, to raise a Fighting Fund of £100,000.

The Trustees of the Fighting Fund will be the Right Hon. Mr. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., and Sir H. Cunliffe Owen.

Lord Beaverbrook appeals for subscriptions to the Fighting Fund, emphasising that "everything we do in pursuit of our aim is done in full daylight."—*Reuter.*

[Mr. McCurdy was formerly Liberal M.P. for Northampton and Chairman of the United Newspapers, Ltd., whilst Sir Cunliffe Owen is Chairman of the British American Tobacco Co.]

CHINA EXTRALITY INSTRUCTIONS.

MR. HENDERSON DECLINES TO DISCLOSE.

London, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to questions, Mr. Arthur Henderson regretted his inability to disclose the Government's instructions to Sir Miles Lampson regarding the abolition of extra-territoriality while negotiations were in progress.

He pointed out that he had already undertaken to lay all Treaties before the House, which would have every right and opportunity for discussion, before ratification.—*Reuter.*

HOME GOVERNMENT AND PIRACY.

Indian Guards Thought to be Sufficient.

"HAICHING" QUOTED.

London, Feb. 19.

Piracy in Chinese waters was the subject of questions in the House of Commons to-day, and Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, undertook to reply.

He stated that the Indian guards from the Hongkong Police, from which the guards who rendered such conspicuous service in the case of the s.s. Haiching were drawn, would still continue to be available after April 1, for merchantmen against piracy.

The Government saw no reason to change its decision that the supply of armed guards from His Majesty's Forces should cease on April 1.—*Reuter.*

HONGKONG ORDER QUESTIONED.

CHINESE NATIONALS AND THE B.O.T.

EXPLANATION GIVEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LOCAL DISCUSSION.

London, Feb. 19.

Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, the Conservative Member for Moseley, and a former Secretary of the Navy League, questioned in the House of Commons to-day, the wisdom of the notice of the Government of Hongkong, that Chinese nationals will be permitted to sit at the Board of Trade examination for Master, First Mate and Chief Engineer under the same conditions as laid down for British subjects.

Dr. Shields, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, agreed that the notice had been authorised, but pointed out that it expressly stated that successful Chinese candidates would not receive a Certificate of Competency, which could be granted only to British subjects, but would receive in lieu thereof a letter signed by the Chief Examiner (the Harbour Master) certifying that the examination has been passed.

Home Approval.

The letter, added Dr. Shields, would not, it was made clear, entitle the holder to the rights conferred by a Certificate of Competency.

He stated that the action of the Hongkong authorities was taken with the approval of His Majesty's Government.—*Reuter.*

The Notice referred to in the House of Commons was published in the *Government Gazette* some three months ago, in substantially the form stated. It was signed by the Harbour Master.

Shipping Men's Views.

The announcement has given rise to considerable discussions in local shipping circles, which are inclined to be critical of the concession.

A very interesting letter on the subject was recently written by Mr. W. J. Sprintall, of the s.s. Fatshan, and since it shows very clearly the attitude of the majority of British shipping men, we take the liberty of reprinting the following extracts:

It is quite understood that a Hongkong Chinese has the same rights as any other British subject and that if he undergoes the necessary training and passes his examinations he may hold any certificate of competency on the same terms as an Englishman, or Australian. Indeed, I know a Chinese who held a B. O. T. First Engineer's certificate and sailed as chief engineer on English ships out of a North East Coast port. No special permission is needed for a British subject of Chinese race to sit for the highest B. O. T. exam.

Why Chinese Only?

The question then arises as to why Chinese nationals should be allowed privileges which are denied to other foreigners. The Russian second mates, for instance, who have served in British vessels, for years are not allowed to sit for any higher examination than second mate.

Though the regulation seems an extraordinary concession to make to individual Chinese, it is anything but a compliment to the Chinese Government unless it has been done by mutual agreement. The Chinese Government is liable to look on the discrimination as a slight on their own regulations or lack of them. If, on the other hand, the regulation has been introduced at the request of the Government of China, then that Government should be given the privilege of helping to foot the bill for the maintenance of the examining body. The candidates' fees do not cover more than a minute fraction of the cost of examination and it is no part of the British taxpayers' duties to keep the public services of the Republic of China going.

China's Position.

It is no secret, and no cause for shame, that China, as a young

(Continued on Page 14.)

SHANGHAI COURT AGREEMENT.

OUTSPOKEN COMMENT BY THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS."

FOREIGNERS BLAMED.

Shanghai, Feb. 20.

Commenting on the Agreement which sets up three Chinese Courts in the International Settlement, in substitution of the Provisional Court, the *North China Daily News* remarks that the Agreement conveys the impression that it has been concluded on the foreign side by men who have no first-hand knowledge of the Provisional Court and who took no advice from those who had.

The journal asserts that the Shanghai Municipal Council were never given an opportunity to consider the draft agreement, although the Chairman (Mr. Arnhold) and the Director General (Mr. Fessenden) were consulted, which, the *Daily News* points out, is emphatically not the same thing.

After paying a tribute to Dr. C.T. Wang's good faith and the "deservedly high" reputation of the President of the Judicial Yuan (Mr. Wan Chung-hui), the paper says it is impossible to be blind to the fact that the Chinese Ministers with whom agreements are made are not the men with whom ultimate power rests.

The *Daily News* asks what will be the position of the Settlement if Nanking's enemies or some wave of Communism succeeds in overthrowing the Government.

It finally calls on the Shanghai Municipal Council to be fully prepared on April 1st to utilise "the solitary safeguard" provided by Article VI—to speak plainly, act firmly, and realise that they are the Government of Shanghai, with whom rests the supreme duty of keeping law and order in the Settlement.—*Reuter.*

COMING IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

London, Feb. 19.

The Premier announced in the House of Commons to-day that the opening meeting of the Imperial Conference would take place in London on September 30th.

Asked what steps he proposed to take to ensure closer economic relationships between Great Britain and the dominions and Colonies, Mr. MacDonald said some aspects at least of the problem would be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference, and he hoped some definite conclusions would be reached.—*British Wireless.*

THE STANDARD OIL DISASTER.

DEATH ROLL STEADILY INCREASING.

New York, Feb. 19.

The death-roll in the Standard Oil disaster at Elizabeth (New Jersey) now totals ten.

Nine others are not expected to live, and it is feared that a score more are permanently blind.

It appears that the explosion was due to a leak in a gas-pipe.

Eleven hundred men were working on night shift when three deafening explosions occurred, spreading terror for miles around. Fortunately the majority were out of the danger zone.—*Reuter's American Service.*

IMPROVED PRICES FOR RUBBER.

MINCING LANE DOUBTS THE POSSIBILITY.

London, Feb. 19.

The stoppage of rubber production may but is unlikely to improve prices, according to opinion in Mincing Lane, where it is pointed out that the stoppage will merely cut out 35,000 tons from the estimated year's yield of 850,000.—*Reuter.*

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF ADMIRAL.

ASSASSIN ATTACK IN FOOCHOW.

SAFETY PROBABLY DUE TO FREAK OF CHANCE.

A.D.C. DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

CHINESE PLOTTING.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

Shanghai had hardly recovered from the sensation created by the shocking affair at No. 314, Route Cardinal Mercier, when political assassins murdered four Kuomintang Extremists and wounded two other inmates when news came from Foochow, reporting the attempted assassination of Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, the Civil Governor of Fukien and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy.

Fortunately, the attempt on Admiral Yang was unsuccessful, though his chauffeur and aide-de-camp were wounded by their assailant. The A.D.C. is in hospital in a critical condition.

It is assumed that the attack on Admiral Yang was engineered by his political opponents in Fukien, who have been endeavouring to oust him for some weeks past.

Visit to Temple.

The shooting occurred early yesterday morning when Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, accompanied by Mr. Chang Chun, an official envoy from the Nanking Government, and a number of Fukien Government officials were paying a visit to the famous resort, the Western Temple, at Foochow.

Admiral Yang probably owes his life to a change of plan at the last moment.

Instead of returning to Government House in his own car, he instructed his aide-de-camp to go ahead of him to make arrangements for a party to be held in the evening.

An Attacker Killed.

When the car arrived in Tai Ping Street, a gang of desperadoes, evidently of the belief that the Admiral was in the car, opened fire from both sides. Both the chauffeur and the Admiral's A.D.C. were hit, though the latter before being himself shot down, put a bullet through the head of one of his assassins.

Police were quickly on the scene, but the would-be murderers had made good their escape. Both the victims were hurriedly sent to hospital, but the condition of the A.D.C. is reported to be extremely grave.

The Shanghai Crime.

Further details of the affair at No. 314, Route Cardinal Mercier, in the French Concession, Shanghai, seem to show that the "gang of desperadoes" were hired assassins.

The house was formerly the residence of Mr. Pei Man-wei, a well-known adherent of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, who has indulged in vigorous attacks on the policy of the National Government.

Just recently, it was taken over by Mr. Wang Loh-ping, another noted Leftist, and it is alleged that National Government officials have had their eyes on the premises for some time past, believing it to be the rendezvous for Communists and Leftist plotters.

It is also asserted, though obviously the real facts are impossible to ascertain, that a meeting of Leftist politicians concerned with the delicate situation, was to take place at the house, when the murderers forced an entrance.

The gangsters, it is stated, arrived at No. 314 half an hour before the appointed time of the meeting, and only four of the leaders were present.

They were challenged by guards, but shot both of them down mercilessly, and invaded the room occupied by the Leftist leaders, firing at them at point blank range, killing every one.

The victims include Mr. Wang Loh-ping and Mr. Pan Teh-chien, both recognised political leaders. The others have not been definitely identified.

COLUMBIA.

A NEW CABINET MODEL

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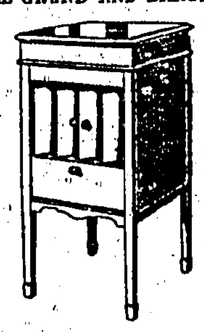
THE TABLE GRAND AND LARGE CABINET



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RECONCILIATION PLEA.

MAGISTRATE'S SUGGESTION TO SOARES FAMILY.

Another suggestion that the parties should endeavour to come to a reconciliation was made by Mr. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when the hearing was continued of the summons taken out by Mrs. B. J. Soares against her husband claiming maintenance.

Mr. J. T. Prior is appearing for the applicant, while Mr. Leo d'Almada, snr. represents the husband.

Mrs. Soares went back into the witness box for the third day and was cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, who went over all the incidents mentioned by the witness in her evidence in chief and suggested that they were not as she had painted them. In reply to each question the witness adhered to her previous statements.

Witness was questioned about her temper and, while she admitted that she had a bad temper, she stated that it was not bad in comparison with her husband's. She said that her husband had constantly annoyed her with a view to her leaving the house. When she finally left at the end of January she had not said a word to her husband and had removed some of her belongings, including articles of furniture, without his knowledge.

Witness admitted that after the birth of her child she had made a certain statement to the defendant but what she had said was not true and was in reply to what he had said. When asked about a statement made by the defendant, she wrote on a piece of paper what had been said.

Re-examined by Mr. Prior witness said that when she had made the statement to her husband she did not expect any one to believe her.

Mr. Prior intimated to his Worship that the statement had been used as an argument.

Mr. Prior (to witness): Are you still willing to go back to your husband?—I am afraid to go back to him.

Continuing, witness said that after she had returned to her husband in October until January her health was not good and she had lost eleven pounds during that time.

Amah's Evidence.

An amah formerly in the employ of the couple, corroborated the complainant's evidence of a quarrel which had taken place between Mr. and Mrs. Soares in December. Witness said that she had been asked by her mistress to collect certain articles belonging to another amah but on her master's instructions she had refused.

The couple then had a quarrel and later witness saw the defendant grab his wife by the throat and throw her to the floor. Witness saw some money on the floor and was asked by her mistress to pick it up but refused.

When asked why she had refused to retrieve the money, witness said that there was no reason except that she did not choose to pick it up.

Before adjourning, his Worship said that he did not know what the feelings of the parties were but it seemed to him there was no reason why there should not be a reconciliation. Of course, it was not a matter on which he could give instructions or make any order but he thought that it was a pity that the case should go on.

Mr. d'Almada said that he could say that he hoped that better counsels would prevail and the parties get together again.

Objection to Sister-in-Law.

Mr. Prior said that if Mr. d'Almada could persuade his client to make other arrangements for his sister he thought that would be a very great step because that had been the stumbling block of all negotiations in the past.

His Worship said that both argued that it was due to the sister that the trouble arose. It seemed that the wife objected to her sister-in-law having the whole management of the household affairs, and he thought that she had every reason to, but that should not prevent the husband and wife, who might be very happy together, from coming together again.

Mr. d'Almada intimated that Mr. Prior's client would not consider a reconciliation under any circumstances.

Mr. Prior said that it was difficult now that the case had been started. He said that there was such a thing as revenge, his client having brought the proceedings.

His Worship said that the only terms on which Mr. Prior's client would agree would be that some arrangements should be made for the husband's sister to go away from the house. It was the two women who could not get on.

Mr. d'Almada said that his Worship's remarks would have his client's first consideration.

The hearing was adjourned till March 4.

LADY MISSIONARIES.

CHASED BY BANDITS TO CHANGSHU.

While nothing further has been heard of the three Finnish missionaries, Miss A. H. H. Hedengren, Miss E. E. Ingman, and Miss E. Cajander, who were captured by brigands in Kiangsi province on February 3 en route between Changshu and Kian, an interesting story of the narrow escape of two of their colleagues in a neighbouring town has come to hand.

These two ladies, Miss M. E. Kerahen and Miss T. E. Sihvonen, are also Finnish, and were stationed in the city of Yungfong, which is Miss Hedengren's station. On January 29 an alarm was received in the city that brigands were about to attack it, and all who could do so immediately took to flight. The alarm reached the two ladies when the magistrate and the police and soldiery had already left the town, and in too little time for them to be able to collect anything to take with them.

With very little more than what they stood up in the ladies fled to the house of a Christian about five *li* outside the city, where they spent the night. Many other inhabitants of the city had taken refuge in the same area, and the following morning a rumour was spread among them that the brigands had passed by and were going on to attack Kian. Most of the people, including the magistrate, therefore, returned to the town, it being the Chinese New Year time and the usual festivities having been prepared in most of the homes. Luckily the two foreign ladies did not return at the same time, for the brigands' journey proved to be nothing more than a ruse. The bandits had concealed themselves in the hills around, and when the people had returned to the city, they made their entrance by four routes, and looted it.

On news of this reaching the ladies, they immediately resumed their flight, journeying towards Changshu, where friends were waiting. The roads had been under snow, however, and in the sun the thaw made them extremely difficult. After travelling for three days on foot, there being no chairs or means of conveyance to be found, the ladies reached their destination in safety, footsore and weary but, according to reports, otherwise quite well.

Apparently the young son of the city magistrate was not among those who returned to the city after the first alarm had subsided, for the account of the ladies' journey makes mention of him on the route. Only a small boy, he left his home in such a hurry that he brought neither shoes nor hat, and his sufferings on the road were pitiful. For a great part of the way he had to be carried pick-a-back fashion by a soldier.

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—DRY DOCK—
Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 760 Feet.
Depth on Centre of Sill (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
Capable of Handling Ships up to 3,000 Tons displacement.
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

Tel. Address:—"TAIKOODOCK" Hongkong.
Telephone No. 212 Central.
Call Flag: "C" over "ANS.-PENNANT."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

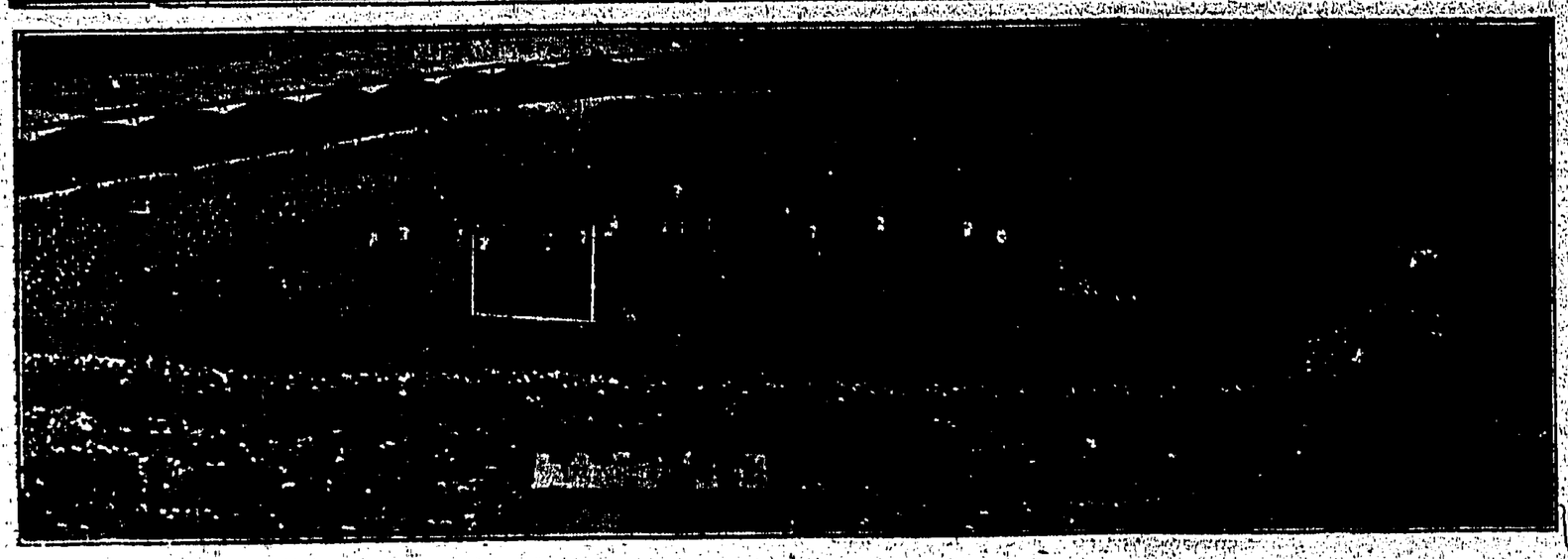
Lung trouble

can often be avoided by the timely use of SCOTT'S Emulsion which is widely prescribed in all affections of the throat and chest. Ask for

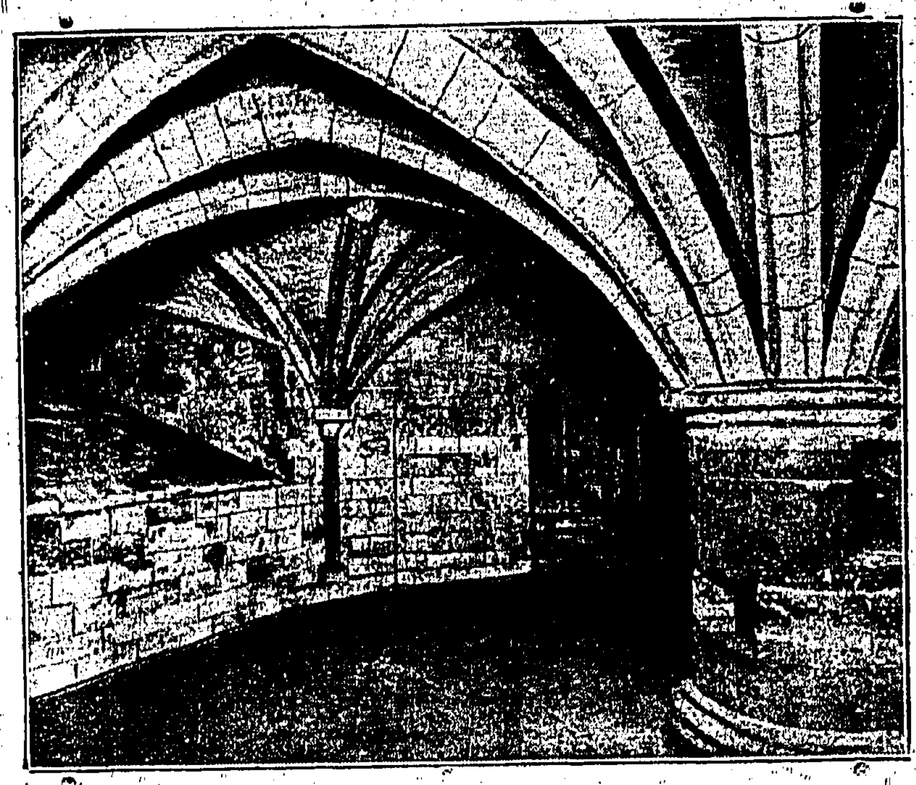
SCOTT'S Emulsion

The protector of life

SALESMAN SAM — **We Agree, Sam** — **By Small**

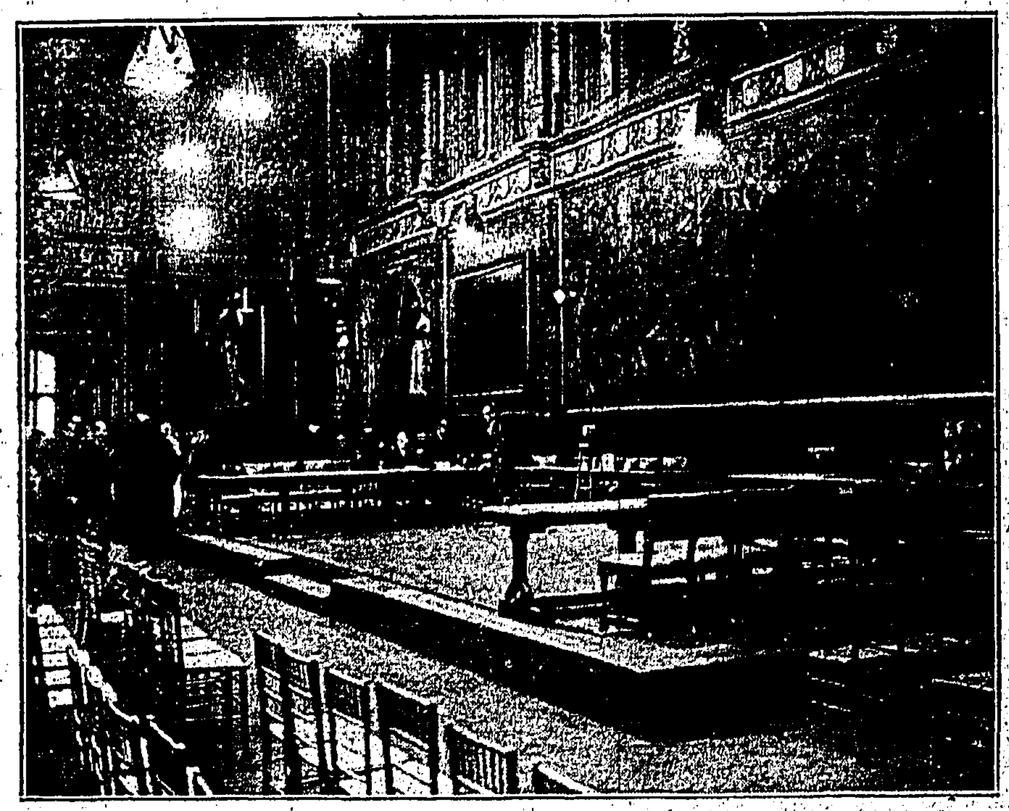


A general view of the field of play at Cardiff Arms Park during the Rugby Football match between Wales and England. Contrary to expectations, England won by 11 points to three points. England had not won there since 1913, and that was the only time they had won at Cardiff since they first played there in 1893. (*Times* copyright).



The Advisory Committee appointed to consider the suggestions for the Abbey Sacristy site recommend in their report that the octagonal crypt below the Chapter House, shown above be brought into daily use. (*Times* copyright).

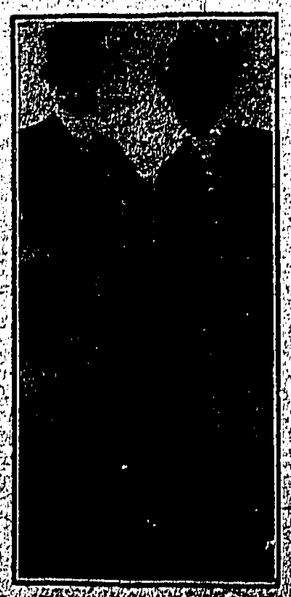
Madeline Chang who was voted the prettiest girl in Tientsin, at a beauty show recently.



A photograph of the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, where H. M. King George opened the Naval Conference. (*Times* copyright).

Twenty-two persons, mainly women, who are facing trial at Nagyrev, Hungary, are accused of complicity in the murder of no fewer than 60 relatives and friends. Some of the accused in this unbelievable drama, are shown above exercising in the prison yard.

The Oxford Boat Race Crew passing the College barges during their practice. In our photograph are :—D. E. Tinne (bow) C. M. Johnston, N. K. Hutton, R. V. Mow, J. A. Ingles, L. Clive, R. A. J. Poole, C. F. Martineau (stroke), and H. A. C. Durbridge (cox). (*Times* copyright).



Mr. Jack [illegible] Drive-off [illegible] Shanghai [illegible] Hong Club [illegible]

A Cheery "Good-Morning!"

Unlike those fortunate folk who can "sleep anywhere, at any time," most of us, if we are to rise with that cheery "Good-morning," appreciate the conditions conducive to proper sleep—one of which is surely comfortable and pleasing slumber suits.

Mackintosh's can always show you well cut and easy fitting Pyjamas in a variety of materials in weight suitable for all seasons, and in plain colours or striped designs.

Plain colour Poplin in new shades. Artificial Silk in new stripe effects and plain colours.

Light and medium flannel in smart check and stripe designs.

Prices range from $8.50 per Suit
Less 10% discount for Cash.

Mackintosh's

SPECIAL HANDBAGS FOR THE RACES!

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL DISPLAY OF THE LATEST IN—

RACE HANDBAGS

SEE THE
HORSE'S HEAD NOVELTY.

Also——
HATS and GIRDLES.

ELITE STYLES

A.P.C. BUILDING. TEL. C. 2432.

CARTETS

FRY'S CUBE BLOCK CHOCOLATE

Fruit and Nut Chocolate
Delicious plain chocolate, mixed with juicy raisins and crisp almonds!

Velmeia Chocolate
Milk chocolate made even more delightful with fruity raisins and choicest almonds!

Belgrave Chocolate
Perfectly plain, plainly perfect—a chocolate quite out of the ordinary!

Milk Chocolate
Made with fresh milk from English farms.

CA26

Whiteaways
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

MEN'S RAINCOATS AND OVERCOATS.

We have a splendid selection of Men's Raincoats and Overcoats in "Nicholson" "Burberry" and other popular makes.
Well cut, smart shapes in Fawn and Navy Gabardine, Light Fancy Tweeds, Heavy Ulster Cloths, etc., etc.

All ideas in stock.

POPULAR PRICES.

Call and Inspect.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S WANTS

25 WORDS — ONE DOLLAR

($1.50 IF NOT PREPAID)

The following replies have been received:—

544, 545, 547, 550, 556, 566, 593, 595 598, 618, 632.

FOUND.

FOUND.—Silver cigarette case. Owner may secure by satisfactorily describing and paying cost of advertisements. Apply Box 634, care of "H.K. Telegraph."

SUNGLASSES.—Near the Star Ferry on Tuesday. Owner can have same on application to this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four new evening Gowns, three at $20.00 each, one at $45.00. Write to Box No. 631, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

MASSEUR R. SHIMIDZU.
MASSEUSES S. HONDA.
MASSEUSE S. KISAKI.
Recommended for many years by Government Civil Hospital, Peak Hospital, etc., and by all the local doctors.
24, Wyndham Street, Tel. C.4945.

XAROPE PEITORAL GERARD.

(Gerard's Lung Tonic Syrup)

An excellent remedy in respiratory diseases. Almost instant relief is secured in even the most severe coughs brought on by asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, influenza, &c., progressively restoring the health.

It is also an excellent nutritive tonic, stimulating the appetite and is consequently an excellent invigorator.

General distributor:

Farmacia Popular

MACAU

Distributors in Hongkong.

Messrs. SINCERE Co., Ltd.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—Or for Sale 161 and 162 the Peak. Detached House and Bungalow, Mount Kellet Road, with spacious grounds and gardens and 2 Tennis Courts. Each has 2 living rooms 3 bedrooms with bathrooms attached, kitchens and servants quarters and wells for gardening, modern sanitation. Immediate possession. Apply Sang Kee, New Bank Building Phone. C.4217.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building. Apply to Sang Kee, same Building.

GODOWN TO LET.

A Godown at Whitfield Road consisting about 2,500 sq. ft. next to Kwong Sang Hong Glass Factory. Please apply to Kwong Sang Hong Ltd.

CONSIDER YOUR HEART.

When ordering Aspirin and insist upon

GENASPRIN

for sale at

Chemists & Dispensaries

Sole Agents:—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

MRS. MOTONO

HAND & ELECTRIC

MASSAGE

No. 31B, Top Floor, Wyndham St., Hongkong.

HONGKONG HOTEL

RACE WEEK

SPECIAL DINNER DANCE

in the

ROOF GARDEN

Wednesday, Feb. 26th, 1930

CHAMPIONS DAY

Dinner $4.50

Tables may be reserved now or by phone C. 2581.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

THEATRE ROYAL

ONE RECITAL ONLY

by

Mdlle ODETTE DARTHYS

THE LEADING PRIMMA DONNA OF THE

OPERA COMIQUE, PARIS

SONGS, in ENGLISH, FRENCH and ITALIAN

on

MONDAY, February 14th.

at 9.15 p.m.

Prices $3. $2. and $1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Prices.

Seats may now be booked

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

The undermentioned Certificates for Shares in this Company have been declared LOST and if at the expiration of ONE MONTH from the date hereof the documents are not forthcoming the said Certificates will be deemed CANCELLED and of no effect and new Certificates will be issued by the Company.

Certificate	No. 3796	– 100 shares –	17516/17615
"	3797	– 100 " –	57710/57809
"	3798	– 100 " –	81835/81909, 149373/149397
"	3799	– 50 " –	13271/13320
"	3800	– 100 " –	194491/194590
"	3801	– 24 " –	194591/194614

All in the name of Chan Ching Shek

For The HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1930.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Twenty Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on Monday the 10th March 1930 at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of Accounts to 31st December 1929. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st March to 10th March 1930, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1930.

22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, February and 1st March, 1930.

On Saturday 22nd February the first race will be run at 2 p.m. and on all other days at 12 o'clock noon. On the first day the first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and on the other four days at 11.30 a.m.

Members' Badges and Enclosure.

Members' Badges may be obtained by those members who have not already received them on application to the Secretary.

Such Badges will also ensure admission to all Extra Race Meetings during 1930.

Members are notified that they and their ladies must wear their badges prominently displayed.

No one without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at $10.—per day or $40.—for the Meeting (ladies $4.—and $16—respectively), are obtainable through the Secretary upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for payment of all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, badges (limited to two) for the free admission to the Members' Enclosure of wives, lady relatives and friends. Names must be stated when applying.

On no pretext will children be permitted in either enclosure during the first four days of the Meeting.

Public Enclosure.

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is $3.—per day for all persons, including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted to the Public Enclosure at $1.—per day.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hongkong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Servants' Passes.

Passes for Servants will be issued on application to Messrs. Linstead and Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

Employers are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes.

Servants are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties, but must remain in their employers' stands.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' Passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

By Order,

C. H. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1930.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Forty-First Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the Company's Offices, P. & O. Building, on Wednesday 12th March 1930 at 11 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December 1929, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 28th February 1930 to 12th March 1930, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1930.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 31st Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday the 19th day of March, 1930, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1929.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 8th March, 1930, to Wednesday, 19th March, 1930 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1930.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, at 4.30 p.m. Thursday the 27th February 1930, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 20th February to Thursday, 27th February 1930, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1930.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at City Hall, Hong Kong, on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1930, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 10th February to Saturday, the 22nd February, 1930, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1930.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. S. UZUNOYE

Expert Masseuse

87, Queen's Road C., 2nd floor.

G. R.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS DURING THE RACES.

I.—All Vehicles going to the Races at Wong-Nei-Chong will proceed via Arsenal Street, Lockhart Road, Percival Street, Leighton Hill Road and round the Happy Valley via Wong-Nei-Chong Road to the entrance gates.

Vehicles will return to town via Morrison Gap Road and Queen's Road East. These arrangements will be in force between 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

II.—Passengers will alight from and board Tramcars and Buses at:—(1) the main Public entrance gate and (2) the members entrance gate only.

III.—Trucks and persons carrying large burdens will not be permitted West of Percival Street or East of Murray Road between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

IV.—Pedestrians must walk on the footpaths, and not on the Roadway.

V.—Vehicles must proceed at a slow speed in the vicinity of the Race Course.

VI.—Vehicles will be parked in the vicinity of the Race Course as directed by the Police on duty.

VII.—Dogs are not allowed on or near the Race Course. Any dog found straying is liable to be destroyed (Ordinance 1 of 1845, section 16 sub-section 3).

Note.—There will be one way traffic only in Queen's Road East from the Monument to Arsenal Street from 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. The one way traffic will run from East to West. There will also be one way Traffic in Lockhart Road. The one way Traffic will run from West to East.

Kennedy Road will be open to West bound traffic only from 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Vehicles proceeding up Stubbs Road will proceed via Arsenal Street, Johnstone Road, (Old Praya East), Wanchai Road, Morrison Hill Road and Morrison Gap Road.

Parking of cars at the Race Course.

1.—The stand at the public entrance is reserved for Officials of the Jockey Club, and P. D. owners.

2.—Yeung Wo Nursing Home, the open space in front of, reserved for owner drivers.

3.—Civil Service Cricket Club, the open space in front of, reserved for members of the Jockey Club.

4.—Village Road reserved for private cars.

5.—Ventris Road for Public Cars only.

E.D.C. WOLFE.
Inspector General of Police.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1930.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft programmes and Entry Forms for the First Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 8th March, 1930 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries close at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, 3rd. March, 1930.

Hongkong 19th February, 1930.

NOTICE.

The First Annual Dance of The Hongkong Hockey Club, will be held at Lane Crawford's Restaurant on Thursday, February 27th, 1930, comencing at 9 p.m.

Members of the Club desiring tickets, should apply to the Secretary of the Dance Committee, Mr. G. E. R. Divett, General Office Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., or to Mr. G. A. L. Plummer, of The Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT

Mortgage Bank & Estate Agents.

"PEAK MANSIONS"

Six-roomed and Five-roomed apartments

Prince Edward Road, Kowloon

Detached and Semi-detached villas. Modern construction with garage.

"Cambay Buildings"

Flats with modern conveniences.

PERMANENT WAVING

By Madam Katie

The very latest method

2 HOURS ONLY. Tester's Beauty Parlour, Kayamally Bldg. Tel. C. 2102.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY,
the 21st February, 1930,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 4, Amal Villas,
Austin Avenue, Kowloon,
A Quantity of Household Furniture.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Thursday, the 20th February, 1930.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 25th. February 1930, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at No. 41, Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon

A quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

On View from Monday, the 24th. February 1930.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Lammert Bros.,
Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of P & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

It is notified for information that wireless messages to Bangkok will as from 10th February 1930 be exchanged direct instead of via Hanoi as hitherto.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Australia and Manila	Tango Maru	February 20.
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London 31st Jan.)	Kitano Maru	February 21.
Europe via Negapatam, letters only London, 23rd January	Col di Lana	February 21.
U.S.A. (San Francisco 24th Jan.) Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Johnson	February 22
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	February 23.
Europe via Negapatam, papers only London 23rd January	Sui Sang	February 23.
Japan	Asama Maru	February 24
U.S.A. (San Francisco 31st Jan.) Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Madison	February 24.
Japan	Hawaii Maru	February 24
Japan and Shanghai	Andre Lebon	February 25.
Japan	Tanda	February 26.
Japan and Shanghai	Macedonia	February 28.
Straits	Atsuta Maru	March 3.
Manila	President Madison	March 3.
U.S.A. (San Francisco 6th Feb.) Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Taiyo Maru	March 4
Canada (Victoria B.C. 15th Feb.) U.S.A. Honolulu Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of Canada	March 5.
U.S.A., (San Francisco 14th Feb.) Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Jackson	March 10.
Australia and Manila	St. Albans	March 10.
Australia and Manila	Tai Ping	March 11.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date and Time
Shanghai and *Europe via Siberia	Tai Yin	Thurs., Feb. 20, 3.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Fook On	Thurs., Feb. 20, 4 p.m.
Tourane	Chung Kong	Thurs., Feb. 20, 4.30 p.m.
Saigon	Han Yang	Thurs., Feb. 20, 5 p.m.
Japan	Tango Maru	Thurs., Feb. 20, 5 p.m.
Amoy	Tilawa	Thurs., Feb. 20, 5 p.m.
Manila	Stuart Dollar	Thurs., Feb. 20, 5 p.m.
Bangkok	Dux	Fri., Feb. 21, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	Fri., Feb. 21, 2 p.m.
Swatow	Pronto	Sat., Feb. 22, 1.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and *South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Kitano Maru	Sat., Feb. 22. K.P.O. Registration Feb. 21, 4.30 p.m. Letters Feb. 22, 9 a.m. G.P.O. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 23rd Mar.)
Manila	Pres. Johnson	Sat., Feb. 22, 5 p.m.
Foochow via Swatow	Cheong Shing	Sat., Feb. 22, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Dairy and *Europe via Siberia	Chenan	Sat., Feb. 22. Registration 5 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.
Saigon	Kanchow	Sun., Feb. 23, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru	Sun., Feb. 23, 9 a.m.
Hoihow and Bangkok	Kiungchow	Sun., Feb. 23, 9 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Namsang	Mon., Feb 24, Parcels noon Letters 1 p.m.
Sandakan	Mausang	Mon., Feb. 24, 1.30 p.m.
Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and *Europe via San Francisco	Pres. Cleveland	Mon., Feb. 24. Parcels 3.00 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.00 p.m. (Due San Francisco 10th Mar.)
Shanghai and *Europe via Siberia	Pres. Cleveland	Mon., Feb. 24. Registration 5.00 p.m. Letters 6.00 p.m.
South Africa, *South American Ports via Saigon and Singapore	Hawaii Maru	Tues., Feb. 25, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tues., Feb. 25, 1.00 p.m.
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Tues., Feb. 25. K.P.O. Registration 1.00 p.m. Letters 1.00 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m. (Due Marseilles, 28th Mar.)
Manila	Pres. Madison	Tues., Feb. 25, 4.30 p.m.
Swatow	Kwongsang	Tues., Feb. 25, 5.00 p.m.
Amoy	Sui Sang	Tues., Feb., 25, 5.00 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Chekiang	Wed., Feb. 26, 8.30 p.m.
Amoy	Tai Yuan	Wed., Feb. 26, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., *Canada, Central & South America and *Europe via San Francisco and *Europe via Siberia	Asama Maru	Thurs., Feb. 27. Registration Feb. 26, 5.00 p.m. Letters Feb. 27, 8.30 a.m. (Due San Francisco 21st March.)
Amoy	Kwangtung	Thurs., Feb. 27, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Shidzuoka Maru	Fri., Feb. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Manila, *Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Tanda	Fri., Feb. 28. Parcels noon Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m. (Due Thursday Island 15th March.)
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Yang	Fri., Feb. 28, 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Macedonia	Sat., March 1. K.P.O. Parcels Feb. 28, 4.30 p.m. Registration Mar. 1, 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O. Parcels Feb. 28, 5 p.m. Registration Mar. 1, 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 28th March.)

*Superscribed Correspondence only.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Week-end Speciality.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

80 cents per lb.

DON'T MISS THIS TREAT.

The Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

CARNIVAL

Saturday, 1st March 1930.

Dinner $5.00 per person.

(Fancy or Evening Dress)

Tables may now be booked at any of our Hotels.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

SMART SILK COATS FOR THE RACES. AT Rolande Sarrault

3rd Floor. Pedder Building.

THE NAVY'S CHOICE

Coates ORIGINAL

PLYMOUTH GIN

OBTAINABLE. EVERYWHERE.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIP CHANDLERS HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE:—CENTRAL No. 1116. 25, Wing Woo Street

WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

To Mothers.

CARE OF THE "BABY TEETH."

Paradoxically speaking, the care of baby's teeth should begin before they arrive.

A soft cloth should be used daily to cleanse the gums, and keep them healthy before the coming of the little teeth.

Symptoms of "teething" in the young child are, as a rule, not lacking. Locally, there will be a slight inflammation, with swelling; the area in which the tooth will make its appearance showing a tense and shiny tissue. The child will display a tendency to bite at anything such as its toes, fingers, &c., and evidence a general irritability and restlessness, accompanied possibly by a slight fever.

Should the eruption of the tooth seem too tardy and cause the child considerable pain, the family dentist should be consulted.

The First Tooth.

As soon as the first tooth has made its appearance, the use of the mouth cloth should be supplemented by a soft brush, using clear water in the daily brushing. Later, when the child has reached the age when it will not swallow everything that is put in its mouth, a small quantity of good tooth powder may be put on the brush.

However, along with these efforts, attention should be given to a correct diet, and the parent should insist that the child should chew his food properly.

Little children should not be allowed to eat chocolate or other sweets; they are ruinous to the young teeth.

It would not be too early to take the child to the dentist at two and a half or three years of age, and thereafter at intervals of from three to six months; prevention is better than cure. In this way small cavities can be detected early and treated with practically no pain to the child; thus the teeth are preserved from further and extensive decay.—(Contributed by the Scottish Health League.)

A Dainty Blouse.

Hand-worked embroideries appear on an increasing number of dainty dresses and blouses. One of the latter—a smart little affair in parchment satin, fastened up the front and fitted to the waist by means of small vertical tucks—has a deep collar and gauntlet cuffs worked in thick silks in shades of red, blue and black.

Afternoon Coatee Still Popular.

The coatee is as popular for afternoon wear as for evening. Sometimes it forms part of the frock as in the sketch on the left, where it crosses to one side and is finished with a tie and long ends. It was expressed in flowered ring velvet and worn with a skirt of soft black satin. Satin was also used for the short coat which matches the skirt in the other sketch. Its charm lies in its simplicity, and it is very prettily softened with a vest and deep cuffs of flesh-colour nixon.

"Make up" Under Difficulties.

[By a Woman from Tibet.]

Roaring London at first seemed terrible to me when I arrived here from Tibet, where a comforting calm embraces all. Despite comparative poverty in that high, remote land, there is abounding joy and a freedom which knows nothing of orderliness, nor of the routine governing Western civilisation.

Penalties for Erring Wives.

But in London are ever-hurrying crowds, with deadened faces of fixed determination. All seemed part of some weird mechanism, controlled at vital centres by that most amiable member of British society, the London policeman.

My enthusiasm for the English policeman will not seem strange to you when you learn that he has no counterpart in Tibet. The small population there does not call for "point duty," and the people are too occupied with happiness itself to permit of serious criminal indulgence. Crime, even the most petty offence, is severely punished. Theft of a sheep is dealt with by the amputation of an arm or two! The fate of an unfaithful wife is no less terrible. The guilty one after being captured is seized by the righteously indignant husband, who slices off his erring spouse's nose.

Rouge from Tea-Wrappers!

It may interest exporters of beauty preparations to know that the lady of Tibet is no less vain than her English sister. For centuries, brick tea wrapped in red labels has been imported from China. The colouring of these labels, when rubbed on the cheek, imparts an attractive glow equally effective as any rouge.

Eton Crops for Nuns.

Eton crops are exclusive to nuns. The permanent wave is never likely to become fashionable, since Miss Tibet takes great pains to keep her hair straight and glossy by patient application of butter and mutton fat!

In open spaces one cultivates, naturally, a keen sense of direction; yet the "homing" instinct in Londoners can be no less highly developed. Else how do they find, without mistake, their own particular dwellings, situated in endless rows, all alike; and in streets of monotonous sameness? I should be for ever walking into the wrong house.

Brilliant Prayer-Flags.

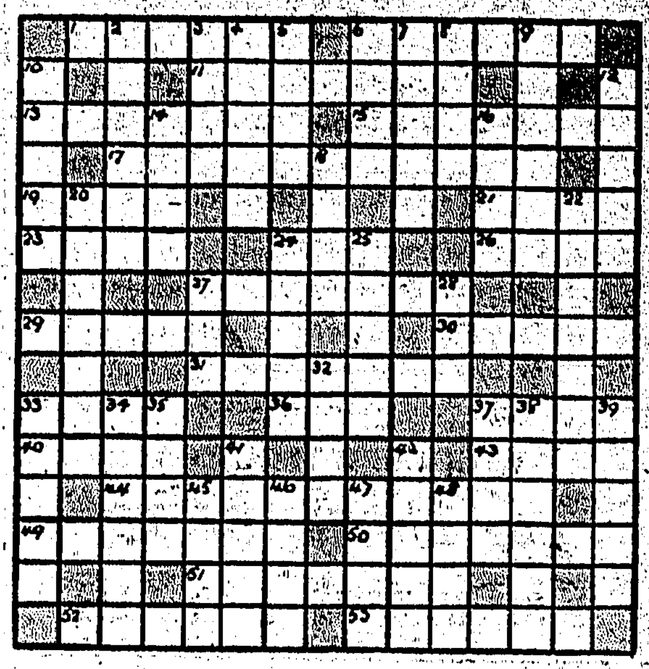
It appears to me that Church influence in England is not so strong as in Tibet, where brilliant prayer flags can be seen on every mountainside and monastery. The peal of holy trumpets and the parades of yellow and red robed lamas daily remind a devout people of their religion. Here it seems as though the one day set aside for rest and thanksgiving is sacred chiefly to outdoor sports. Still, I wonder if all the young men dressed so nicely in "plus fours" really play golf!

Chief among American criticisms of British manners and customs is their libel against the alleged paucity of bathrooms in this country. Apparently they imply that the English are not so well washed as they might be! By these standards the Tibetans must rank as chief among the world's unwashed, and I am afraid that even the most enthusiastic of American tourists would be daunted at the prospect of a journey through Tibet when they learned of the absence of ablutionary equipment and practice there.

Their Bi-Yearly Bath.

Generally two baths a year suffice the average household, when the following procedure is adopted: A large wooden trough is filled with water and stones heated red-hot placed in it. First dip falls to the head of the house. He is followed by other members of the family in order of seniority, and finally each servant according to rank takes this turn. This ritual is carried out by the side of river or lake.

OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS.



Across.

1 Season.
6 Having a metrical form
11 Rooks nesting place.
13 Body of soldiers.
15 Writhe with pain.
17 Hallowed.
19 One of a pair.
21 Satisfy.
23 Border.
24 Tap.
26 Slipped.
27 Brimstone.
29 Bohemian dance.
30 Collection of maps.
31 Unstable.
33 Fixes.
36 Before.
37 Large drink.
40 Extra seed covering.
43 Every.
44 Having the character of a sacrament.
49 Amusement.
50 Contagious disease.
51 Small dog.
52 Cure.
53 Pact.

Down.

2 Gentle.
3 Metal.
4 Loop.
5 Departed.
6 Fruit.
7 Musical instrument.
8 Small island.
9 Resembling the rainbow.
10 Dots.
12 Stitched.
14 Shade.
16 Headland.
18 Applaud.
20 Man whose wife is dead.
22 Vast.
24 Platter.
25 Number.
27 Rested.
28 Beam.
32 Meat.
33 Succulent.
34 Woven fabric.
35 Slip of wood.
37 Oceans.
38 Knapsack.
39 Spiritual being.
41 Having weapons.
42 Contemptuous look.
45 Quote.
46 Breezy.
47 Give out.
48 Vetch.

Yesterday's Solution.

E		A	R	E	D	I	C	A	T	E		A		
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CINEMA NOTES.

SMARTEST SPORTS CLOTHES IN "BELLAMY TRIAL"

Not an evening gown in her wardrobe, but the smartest sports clothes available are worn by Betty Bronson in "The Bellamy Trial," now playing at the Queen's Theatre as a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer feature.

As a journalism student attracted to the murder courtroom in which the mystery drama is unfolded, Miss Bronson wears the last word in chic sports attire, feminized to meet the current fashion demand. One frock is a two-piece model with a long tunic of blue and grey checks. This is finished by long sleeves held at the wrists with grey buttons and a "Peter Pan" collar. The skirt is plain grey kasha, box pleated on either side with a panel-like effect front and back. With this costume Miss Bronson wears a smart felt hat of the new compote theme. It is half grey and half blue with a brim demurely turned away from the face.

Another frock that Miss Bronson wears in the production is of flat crepe with a blouse attached to a dark blue pleated skirt by medallions of red braid. The sleeves and neckline are trimmed with red and blue braid. With this costume a small scarlet hat of bangkok is worn and the large under arm bag is also bright red.

Miss Bronson plays an important part in this picture directed by Monta Bell. Leatrice Joy has the leading role and among the stellar supporting players are George Barraud, Kenneth Thompson, Margaret Livingston, Edward Nugent, Charles B. Middleton, Charles Hill Mailes and Margaret Seddon.

"Wings" at Majestic Theatre.

All those who are interested in courage, the bravery of unselfish and unheeding youth, the splendour of youthful sacrifice and beauty of human comradeship should go to see "Wings" at the Majestic Theatre, Kowloon, this week. It is a film setting forth the work of the young knights of the clouds in the war. But it is far more than a film. It is an epic of fearless young manhood, a paean of tribute to the airmen "whose wings are folded forever"—as a beautiful phrase of dedication says,—and it is also an amazing example of what can be achieved in the air. How this picture ever came to be made passes one's understanding. It is no combination of trickery and models, but a realistic visualization of real people riding the clouds and triumphing over the dawn.

Those who have no knowledge of aviation—and they constitute the great majority of theatregoers as of the general public,—will marvel at the astounding scenes and sights presented upon the screen, scenes which are amplified by mechanical methods until at times it almost seems as if you were part and parcel of the vivid drama you are beholding. Dramatic effects are produced by the addition of a good orchestra, which rendered the exact music as composed for "Wings" by the well-known American composer J. S. Zamecnik.

"Wings" is being shown for a limited engagement and patrons are advised to book their seats in advance to avoid disappointment.

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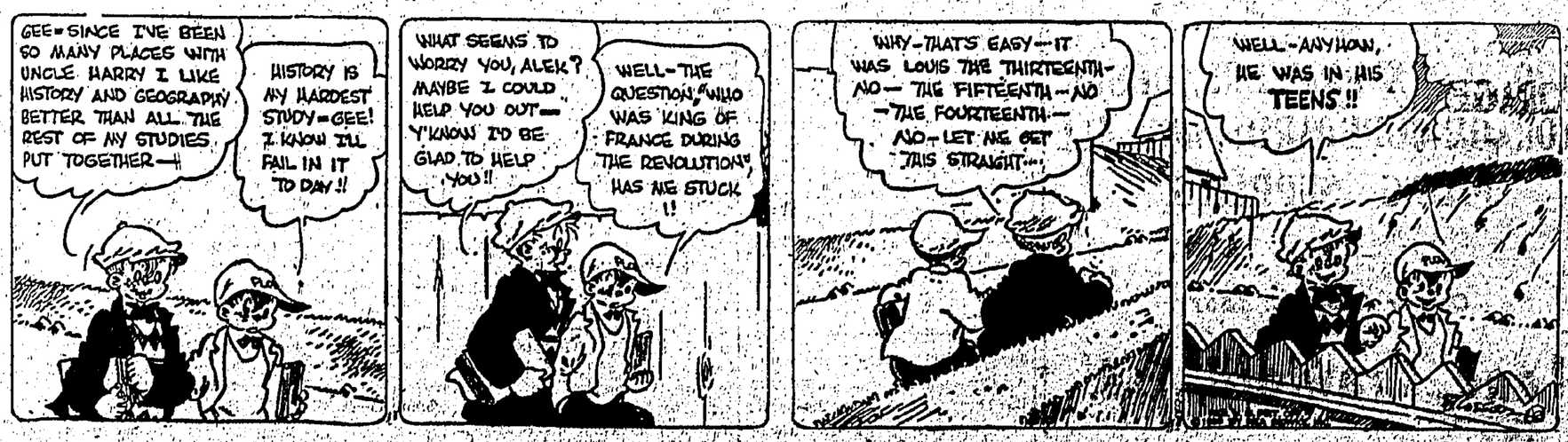

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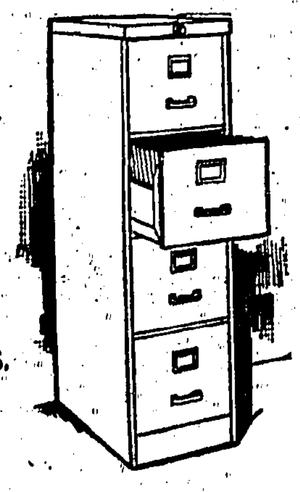

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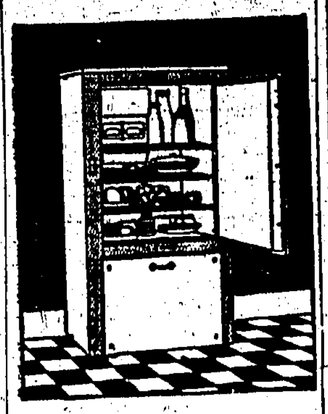

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THURSDAY FEB 20, 1930.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Although Mr. M. K. Lo did not succeed in inducing the Sanitary Board to urge on the Government the necessity of establishing a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, his bringing forward of the subject did result in a most interesting discussion of the project. Unhappily, he did not find the Official members in too sympathetic a mood. However, the decision to call upon the authorities to consider the feasibility of providing some form of Poor Law Infirmary for the care of chronic cases, as well as more effective steps to ensure that conditions of residence do not lend themselves to the aggravation or contraction of the disease, may eventually result in something being done. The very text of the Official amendment constitutes an indictment of past neglect of this most serious problem. It admits that such measures as have been taken against overcrowding and the continued existence of insanitary dwellings have not been as effective as they might have been, whilst the proposal for an institution of some kind, if only to deal with cases in the advanced stage, implies that some such action should have been taken long ago, seeing that the marked prevalance of the disease is no new development.

Whilst we are quite prepared to concede that the problem bristles with difficulties, we cannot but regret the tendency displayed both by Dr. Wellington and by Mr. Sayer to minimise the seriousness of the situation. The statistics contained in the annual medical reports cannot be described as otherwise than alarming; to attempt to belittle them serves no useful purpose whatever. Like Mr. Lo, we need no convincing on the point that prevention is better than cure, but we also realise that this is small comfort to poor people who have contracted the disease and find themselves with no institution where they can obtain proper treatment. Dr. Wellington spoke of the possibility of home treatment being effective so long as the patient had good food and fresh air, and was able to comply with the conditions which usually obtain in a sanatorium. But here, again, how are the poorer classes to secure these ideal conditions? In any event, no concrete proposals were put forward by the Official members at Tuesday's meeting aiming at prevention of the disease. Precisely what "effective steps" had the mover of the amendment in mind? Possibly the clearing away of our slum areas. If so, it is pertinent to ask whether the Government has any definite or well-devised plans for accomplishing this task.

If the Government wants evidence of the necessity of a sanatorium, we can supply it from Official sources. More than once, past Medical Officers of Health have urged the provision of some institution of this kind. Even as long ago as 1923, Dr. Addison, in his annual report, stressed the necessity of suitable accommodation for tuberculosis patients, saying that neither the Tung Wah nor the Government Civil Hospital could for a moment be considered, from any point of view, as suitable for the treatment of the disease. Incidentally, we seem to recall an offer some few years back by Captain T. P. Hall to donate either a sum of money or a building for the purpose of a sanatorium. Our memory is somewhat hazy on the point, but possibly the Government could look into the matter. To revert to the main issue, it may be something gained if an institution only for the chronic cases is set up, supplemeted by a really serious study of the problem of overcrowding. We urge the Government, in the interests of public health, to probe the whole question with a determination to get something done to allay the terrible scourge. But seemingly there is still need for the seriousness of the matter being constantly impressed on the authorities, in which connexion we feel sure that the Unofficial members of the Sanitary Board will not permit the issue to be shelved for an indefinite period.

The Mediterranean Question.

The political crisis in France could not have developed at a more unfortunate time. The downfall of the Government has forced, temporarily, the withdrawal of the French delegates to the Naval Conference just when all the necessary data enabling the thorough tackling of the task in hand has become available. The last batch of figures, those of Italy, in which France is most interested, are now in the possession of the delegation chiefs, but no progress can be made, obviously, without French co-operation. The Italian Memorandum takes the logical line. Italy's position, on a smaller scale, is very similar to that of Great Britain. Her food supplies and the raw materials for her manufactures come largely from abroad. She has a very long coastline and peculiarly exposed trade routes. Her commercial fleet would be the most vulnerable in the world to a blockade campaign. Italy, with hostile neighbours, could be starved in three months. Curiously, her naval delegates appear to give little consideration to these strategical facts, but merely stand out for parity with France. Admittedly there is an interrelation. Italy regards war with Great Britain as impossible. She says the same in respect of all nations, but we fear, does not say it with the same easy nonchalance in reference to France. Though her figures have not been published it is safe to assume that they approximate very closely to the 724,000 tons laid down in the French Memorandum. It is notable, however, that the door is left wide open for considerable reductions. Italy favours the abolition of submarines and of battleships, knowing full well that if this could be agreed, her existing fleet on the water and under construction would be almost equal to that of France. She must also be aware that the big change in naval attitudes has not sufficiently advanced to permit of such a revolutionary step at present, and that whatever may be the result of the present Conference, the completion of its work must, perforce, be left to a later international gathering. It is to be hoped that Italy will see her way clear to modify her parity demand. We strongly believe that if she disregarded for a while the "cardinal principle" of her naval policy, France would react favourably to proposals which would give Italy slight superiority in the Mediterranean, while allowing France the greater total tonnage. Mediterranean strengths form the crux of the Franco-Italian question and no form of Mediterranean Pact will offer a ready solution, apart from the fact that Britain can scarcely be in a position to make heavy cuts in her cruiser strength and at once add to her commitments.

DAY BY DAY.

WHATEVER STRESS SOME MAY LAY UPON IT, A DEATH-BED REPENTANCE IS BUT A WEAK AND SLENDER FLANK TO TRUST OUR ALL UPON.—*Sterne.*

* * *

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government is to distribute the prizes at King's College on March 5th, at 11 a.m.

* * *

The Colony's bill of health for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight shows one case of smallpox, the victim being Chinese.

* * *

Mrs. I. H. Othen will speak on "The Purpose of Life" at the usual weekly public lecture of the Theosophical Society, Hongkong Lodge, Mercantile Bank Building, to-day at 6 p.m.

* * *

A Chinese who denied before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, a charge of larceny from a Chinese detective of a gold fountain pen, was remanded till to-morrow morning.

* * *

It is advertised that the forty-first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's offices, P. & O. Building, on March 12, at 11 a.m.

* * *

On two charges of larceny of clothing from a matshed at Ngau Tau Kok, a Chinese gardener was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. The defendant had a previous conviction for larceny last year.

* * *

A complaint has been made to the police by Chan Wan-yu, driver of a public motor car No. 174, and Lam Wing, driver of motor car No. 23, to the effect that about 1 o'clock this morning they drove eight soldiers of the K.O.S.B. from Chater Road to the Peak Tram Station, where they went away without paying.

* * *

Lam Choi, a Chinese aged 43, a native of San Wui, was yesterday admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from the effects of immersion, after falling into the harbour from the Yaumati ferry launch, Man Keung. He was rescued by the crew of the passenger boat No. 2717, and after treatment at the hospital was handed over to the S.C.A.

* * *

In admitting a charge of wasting water at a street fountain, a Chinese woman told Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning that the offence was common. His Worship agreed and informed the defendant that he himself had seen it but he supposed that she had been one of the unfortunate ones who were picked out. A fine of $1 was imposed.

* * *

Sergeant Headridge, who prosecuted a Chinese before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning on a charge of being in possession of eight mace of prepared opium on board the s.s. Hung Keng, in Victoria Harbour, mentioned to his Worship that the defendant was carrying a complete smoking outfit, including pipes, lamps etc. The defendant had a previous conviction of boarding a ship without permission and was fined $60 or one month's hard labour.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Feb. 19.
Paris	124.26
Geneva	25.195
Berlin	20.37
Oslo	18.18
Helsingfors	193¼
Athens	875
Buenos Aires	42⅞
Hongkong	1/6¼
New York	4.85 29/32
Amsterdam	12.11¼
Stockholm	18.12
Vienna	34.505
Madrid	38.825
Bucharest	813
Bombay	1/5¾
Yokohama	2/0¼
Brussels	34.90
Milan	92.86
Copenhagen	18.16
Prague	164¼
Lisbon	108.25
Rio	5.17/32
Shanghai	1/11½
Silver (spot)	19.15/16
Silver (forward)	19.13/16

—British Wireless.

COMPANY SHARE APPLICATION.

EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR ALLOTMENT.

On behalf of the Vibro Piling Company, Mr. Leo. D'Almada, jnr., instructed by Mr. J. M. D'Almada Remedios, this morning applied to the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) for an extension of time in which to file a return of allotment of certain shares.

Mr. D'Almada referred to a paragraph of an affidavit by Mr. F. E. D'Almada Remedios, Secretary of the Company, which stated that between December 20, 1929, and February 6, 1930, by resolution of the Directors, 1,415 ordinary shares were allotted. Council explained that what it really meant was that on December 20 all those shares were allotted and at a subsequent meeting of Directors on February 6 certain allotments were cancelled so that the whole of the 1,415 shares were out of time.

Counsel continued that attention was called to the omission by the auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, and the omission was due to accident, inadvertence and a misunderstanding of the law on the part of the Secretary. As the Company was a private Company, it was not necessary for the accounts or Statutory Report to be filed, and the Secretary was of the opinion that an allotment of shares need not be filed.

His Lordship granted an extension for a week.

DANGEROUS GOODS.

FIRE-CRACKERS ABOARD AT WHARF.

Another case of a master of a steamer being charged with a breach of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance was brought before the Hon. Commdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning when Leung Yau, the master of the s.s. Tak Hing, was charged with (1) unlawfully securing his vessel to the Saikong Wharf with 1,055 cases of fire-crackers on board instead of at the Dangerous Goods Anchorage, (2) with failing to hoist a red flag to show he had dangerous goods on board and (3) with giving false particulars to the Harbour Office on arrival.

Defendant pleaded guilty to all charges.

Mr. C. H. Thompson, who prosecuted, described the offences as very serious. The fire-crackers that the Tak Hing brought into port were not the ordinary small kind, but were large ones.

After reading the charges, his Worship said the third count—giving false particulars to the Harbour Office—was extraordinarily serious.

Defendant.—I didn't know that fire-crackers come under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

His Worship.—No? Well, $20 or two weeks on the first charge, $5 on the second and $20 or two weeks on the third. In the event of the fines not being paid, the sentences are to run consecutively.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

REMINDERS TO TURKEY AND PERSIA.

London, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Arthur Henderson was asked whether the Foreign Office had taken, or would take, steps to induce Turkey and Persia to ratify the Opium Conventions, seeing how far the success of the anti-drug campaign depended upon united international action.

He replied that British representatives in Turkey had from time to time urged upon the Turkish Government the desirability of their acceding to the Opium Conventions, and the question of Persia's attitude to the Conventions had been the subject of discussion at the Council of the League of Nations, of which Persia was a member.

Neither the Turkish nor the Persian Government could be in any doubt regarding the importance attached by the British Government, as by other parties, to the Opium Conventions or to their undertaking at an early date the obligations of these instruments.—*British Wireless.*

FAIR WEATHER.

The Royal Observatory reports the anticyclone has weakened and is now central over the Yellow Sea. Light variable winds prevail along the S.E. Coast of China and moderate monsoon over the China Sea.

The local forecast till noon to-morrow is:—N.E. or variable winds, moderate; fair.

The Very Idea!

A Brighton woman is said to have given a lead to pedestrians on the roads at night by wearing a white belt with a red reflector attached. She is not the first to adopt this device, for during the war, when motorists had to be content with dimmed lamps, the right hand man in the rear rank of marching troops was sometimes furnished with a red lamp—this after several collisions between motor-cars and troops on the move.

Motorists may or may not welcome the idea. Unless pedestrians are compelled by law to keep to one particular side of the road the spectacle of red lamps dotted about the highway is likely to prove more perplexing than helpful, and one cannot imagine any Government having the courage to attempt the dragooning of those who go afoot at night. That would, indeed, be asking for trouble.

* * *

An old farmer was picked up on the highway and given a lift by a reckless driver. As he got out he said: "Thank you very much for both rides."

"What do you mean—both rides" asked the benefactor.

"You have given me my first and my last," was the answer.

* * *

("Think of Euclid when you are putting" is the advice of a golf professional.)

At Euclid's propositions oft I shrunk,
When, in my schooldays, I had them to swot.
To-day, his lore I must no longer funk
But rather dwell on, when I make my shot,
If I would be proficient at the putt,
And rise above the average foozling mutt.
Yet, now I come to think, what is advised
I really do already; for, you see,
My partner, Jones, and I are hypnotised
By clubhouse bridge, and oft, while I and he
Contend each morn with bunker, rough and ridge,
I can't help thinking of the ass's bridge!

* * *

Midland policeman—There were many people about, including females and several women.

Policeman at Willesden—The prisoner has a birthday once a quarter—every time he draws his Army pension.

Nottingham reveller—I do drink now and then, Magistrate—How often is that? Reveller—Night and morning!

At Willesden a woman asked for "a summons against Admiral Nelson for refusing to pay death levy." It was explained that "Admiral Nelson" was a benefit club at a public-house, and the applicant's late husband having been a member she was entitled to a levy on his death.

* * *

A very small and important boy, carrying a parcel, knocked loudly at the door of a suburban villa. When the lady of the house appeared, he exclaimed, "I'm Dickens and Jones."

"Oh, are you?" said the lady, looking down at the diminutive figure, "then who's minding the shop?"

WHO WAS—?

SIR WILLOUGHBY PATTERNE?

Sir Willoughby Patterne, "The Egoist," in George Meredith's novel of that name, lived to, and for, himself. In Patterne Hall and in the county of which it was the social centre, everything was made to revolve around him. Only in an atmosphere of deference, of servility almost, could he be happy, for which reason he rarely descended upon London, where he would have been of little account.

Himself only a baronet, he avoided intercourse with his equals and his superiors, since they showed a displeasing unwillingness to minister to his conceit. This overweening selfishness which is his chief characteristic had both its cruel and its absurd aspects, as exemplified in his love affairs. He thoroughly enjoys the adoration of the sentimental Laetitia Dale; he revels in it; but is outraged, astounded, and humiliated when his own passion for Clara Middleton, the high-spirited and fancy free, has to go unrequited.

So universal a failing is egoism that few people can read this novel without an uncomfortable feeling that they themselves are portrayed therein. Soon after its publication a young friend of the author's sought him out, and said: "Too bad of you, Willoughby is me."

"No," replied Meredith, "He is all of us."

CHINESE WRONGLY CHARGED.

MAGISTRATE EXPLAINS LAW ON FALSE PRETENCES.

INTERESTING POINT.

Intimating that it was not false pretences if a person stated that he wished to make a purchase and then did not buy the article, Mr. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, suggested that in addition to a charge of false pretences which was brought against a Chinese the police should bring an indictment of larceny by trick.

The defendant was alleged to have obtained the sum of $1 by means of a false pretence, it being stated that he had borrowed the money under the pretext that his master required a consignment of vinegar, whereas the order was placed with the specific intention of securing the $1.

According to Inspector Stimson, the defendant went to the complainant's shop and intimated that his master required 50 catties of vinegar which would be paid for on delivery. At the same time, the man asked for the loan of $1 which he said he would repay at the same time as the payment was made for the vinegar. He was given the money, but, on walking out of the shop, he ran away.

His Worship asked where the false pretences came in, and was told that the false pretences were in the man's fictitious order of vinegar.

His Worship intimated that that was not false pretences. False pretences had to be something of the present and not of the future. It was not false pretences to say that a person was going to purchase a thing and then did not do it, whereas it would be false pretences to purchase a thing and then not pay for it.

Inspector Stimson replied that the man had had no intention whatever of purchasing the vinegar.

His Worship said he did not understand that and asked if the Police could prove it.

Inspector Stimson pointed out that the man had run away.

His Worship intimated that a better charge would be one of larceny by a trick and remanded the defendant until to-morrow for an alternative charge to be brought.

NIGHT CYCLING NUISANCE.

MAGISTRATE ANXIOUS TO DISCOURAGE.

That persons on hired bicycles at night were a nuisance to traffic was the opinion expressed by Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning when a Chinese was charged with riding a machine without a light. The defendant stated that the light had just gone out and he was about to re-light it when arrested.

The police accepted the defendant's statement.

His Worship intimated that he wished to discourage the riding of bicycles by persons hiring their machines at night and thus becoming a nuisance to traffic, but in the present case the defendant was only charged with riding without a light.

A caution was registered.

RADIO POLICE STATION

DETECTIVES OF THE ETHER.

Bitter complaints of Swedish radio listeners have caused the Swedish Government radio department to establish a new and unique variety of the Scotland Yard. Thanks to new and accurate methods of control the detectives of this wireless police station are able to discover and to track down disturbers and lawbreakers in the realm of the ether.

The new establishment is a special controlling station in the little town of Eskilstuna in central Sweden.

The cause of the complaints of the radio listeners, who have been disturbed by insistent and powerful interferences, has now been traced by the radio police.

It was found that a wireless sending station in a certain capital of a Central European country had not respected the international radio convention, which it had signed, but had arbitrarily changed its wavelength with the result that it conflicted with that of Sweden. The country in question has been officially requested to change its wavelength to conform with the convention, but, so far, without result.

The Swedish radio authorities, owing to the lack of space in the maze of ethereal traffic, are unable to change their own wavelength. They have now, however, given the Swedish radio listeners the comforting assurance that as soon as the latest and most powerful of the Swedish sending stations is completed it will be strong enough to get the better of the disturber of the peace, who will then be forced to surrender to the ultimatum of the victor and adopt the wavelength once allotted to it.

MISSING WITNESS IN FILM MURDER.

"KNOWS WHO KILLED FAMOUS DIRECTOR, AND WHY."

New York, Jan. 7.

The supposed missing link witness in the famous Taylor murder mystery at Los Angeles eight years ago has been found by one of its reporters, according to an announcement of the United Press.

His name is Otis Hefner.

He is the man referred to in my recent dispatch as having been secretly released from Folsom Prison by Ex-Governor Richardson in 1926, after having made disclosures to him which, it is believed, placed the convict's life in jeopardy from members of a dope ring.

[Mr. William Desmond Taylor, the famous English film director, was found shot at his desk at Hollywood. Theories advanced were that he was murdered by someone who intended to steal letters for blackmail purposes, or that the assassin was one of his many women friends.]

Henry Reavey, a young negro, who was Taylor's valet, following the dismissal of Edward Sands, is said to have overheard a quarrel between Taylor and a person named by Hefner.

Answering a direct question by the United Press representative, Hefner said he knew who killed Taylor, and why.

He mentioned the name of a cinema celebrity as the murderer.

Hefner explained in a signed statement that he and Sands were mixed up in a narcotic trafficking band.

Distributing drugs.

Sands supplied the drugs to Taylor, for whom he had worked, ostensibly as his chauffeur and valet. Actually, Taylor was distributing drugs to people in the movie business, including the person Hefner names as having committed the murder.

"Taylor and Sands," he continued, "fell out.

"Taylor left on a trip, and when he returned he accused Sands of robbing his home of clothing and jewellery."

"Sands did not make any pretence of working for Taylor after that, but I think the robbery was all 'bunk', for Sands continued to deliver dope to Taylor and get his money for it.

"Word was passed around in the dope ring after a while that Taylor had turned 'rat', and was tipping us off to the Federal officials.

"I heard several conversations, in which it was remarked that Taylor would be 'bumped off' if he did not play square."

On the night of the murder in February 1922 Hefner says he accompanied Sands in a motor-car to deliver drugs at Taylor's residence, and arrived there at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Woman in Furs.

The narrative continues: "There was another limousine at the opposite kerb with a driver at the wheel. A woman was coming down the short steps from the entrance to the bungalow court.

"She was wrapped in a fur coat, either black or dark brown, but I recognised her as — —.

"She got into the limousine hurriedly and drove away.

"Sands went in with the bundle, and came back almost immediately. When we were in the car Sands said to me, "It's time to be going; the old man's got his; he is stretched out dead.'

"We went down town and separated. I exchanged several letters with Sands at Vera Cruz after that. He kept telling me to keep my mouth shut and never mention his name.

"Sands didn't kill Taylor; I am sure of that.

"Don't think I meant to run away when I started for Mexico. I understood I was going to arrange for some narcotic shipments."

BRITISH INDUSTRY.

TRAVELLING FAIR TO BE INVESTIGATED.

London, Feb. 19.

The President of the Board of Trade has set up a committee of prominent business men to examine the present situation as regards the British Industries Fair, and to consider what means can be adopted to increase still further its utility to British trade.

The Chairman is Viscount Chelmsford. The Committee will, *inter alia*, investigate and report on the possibility of extending the scope of the Fair, the holding of a second Fair in the autumn, the holding a Fair or sections of it at centres abroad, and the organising a travelling Fair either in ships or by trains.—*British Wireless.*

LONG CHASE AFTER A THIEF.

DETECTIVE USES BUS AND CATCHES OFFENDER.

GOLD RING STOLEN.

A long chase after a man who had stolen a gold ring from a jeweller in Shanghai Street was described to Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when the thief was charged with larceny. The defendant admitted the offence.

According to Sergeant Barnicle, the defendant had gone into the shop to purchase a ring. After selecting the one mentioned in the charge, he intimated that he had decided to purchase it.

The foki of the shop then went to make out a bill, but, on turning round, saw that the defendant had left the shop. On going outside, the foki saw the defendant mounting a bicycle and riding away.

The foki gave chase but was unable to keep up with the man. A detective who was in Waterloo Road saw the defendant pass and shortly afterwards met the foki of the shop.

After learning of the theft, the detective boarded a bus and alighted in Argyle Street where he waited, and, on the approach of the defendant, stopped him and questioned him about the theft.

The defendant denied all knowledge of the larceny, but when taken to the Station he admitted that he had stolen the ring and took the police to a street fountain where he had hidden it.

It was mentioned that the defendant had hired the bicycle for an hour.

His Worship:—This is another case where a hired bicycle was misused.

The defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

GIRLS' QUEST FOR BEAUTY.

£1,000,000 A DAY IN U.S. FOR COSMETICS.

How the scientist has become the champion of woman in her search for beauty by the judicious aid of cosmetics is told in the current number of Science Progress by Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, B.Sc., A.I.C.

"The consumption of cosmetics," he says, "has reached unprecedented proportions in Western Europe and America—the most highly civilised parts of the world.

"According to a reliable authority, American women spent during 1927 nearly five million dollars (£1,000,000) a day on cosmetics.

"Enormous sums are also expended every year on cosmetics in England, France, Germany and Australia."

Not "Immoral."

English women, he declares, have killed "the old 'Victorian' idea that the use of cosmetics is somehow immoral—that no respectable woman could possibly dye her hair or apply rouge to her cheeks."

Although "there is nothing like buoyant good health to bring the roses into a woman's cheeks . . . artificial beauty is preferable to ugliness, provided the artifice is good.

"If a touch of rouge or lip-stick gives a woman the consciousness of presenting a better appearance to the world it may exercise a very real and valuable medicinal effect.

"It must be borne in mind that much of our lives is spent in artificial light, and that what appears natural and beautiful in sunlight may seem very different in a room brilliantly lit by electricity.

"Those who deride women for using mauve or pale green face powder for evening use merely betray their ignorance of the laws of optics."

"The kids have kept me so busy, this is the first chance I've had to get out and visit."

THREAT OF WAR IN THE NORTH.

ONLY REACHES TELEGRAM STAGE.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

The threatened war in China appears to be still in the telegram stage.

Tan Yen-kai, Hu Han-min and Wang Chung-hui, the presidents of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial yuans, respectively, replying to telegrams from Yen Hsi-shan dated February 16 and 17, urge the Shansi General peacefully to co-operate in the unification of the country, and enjoin on him to "ponder carefully before acting."

A Nanking message says the State Council has received telegrams from the Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kwangtung, Shantung, and Hupeh party headquarters urging that Yen Hsi-shan be appropriately reprimanded for his suggestion to Chiang Kai-shek that the latter retire.

It is officially announced that traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow railways is functioning normally.—*Reuter.*

Further Messages.

Peking, Feb. 19.

Yen Hsi-shan has again sent a telegram to Chiang Kai-shek, in which he states he has learned with surprise that his telegrams to Chiang have aroused the latter's anger, which in turn has led him to start organising a punitive expedition.

Yen goes on that his telegrams only contained personal views, which he put forward for Chiang's consideration. If such views anger the Generalissimo, no punitive measures are necessary, as he will obey to the letter any mandate against himself which Chiang issues.

North China appears quiet, with no signs of war preparations in this area, and it appears certain that Shansi does not want to fight, and war will not materialise, unless Nanking, assumes the offensive.

Yen's whole move has the appearance of being more against Chiang personally than against Nanking.—*Reuter.*

Chiang's Denunciation.

Nanking, Feb. 19.

Charging Yen Hsi-shan with having already mobilized troops in preparation for a campaign against the Central Government, Chiang Kai-shek has sent a telegram to Yen Hsi-shan reproving him for this, and requests him to demobilise, and also release Feng Yu-hsiang. He further charges Yen's agents at Peking with censoring telegrams from the Government's representative, and says the anti-Government manifesto issued by the Kuominchun before the revolt last year emanated from Taiyuanfu.

This telegram, which is strongly worded, is generally regarded as an ultimatum to Yen.—*Reuter.*

HOME FOOTBALL RESULTS.

CATCHING UP WITH THE LEAGUE FIXTURES.

SURPRISES SCANTY.

London, Feb. 19.

Several postponed matches in the English and Scottish Leagues were played off to-day, the results, as cabled by Reuter, and amended league tables being as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Derby County	4	Arsenal	1				
Wednesday	27	17	6	4	72	31	40
Derby	29	16	4	9	60	54	36
Manchester C.	28	14	6	8	64	50	34
Leeds	28	15	2	11	57	41	32
Blackburn	29	13	5	11	74	67	31
Huddersfield	29	13	5	11	43	49	31
Aston Villa	28	13	4	11	56	54	30
Leicester	29	12	6	11	59	60	30
Liverpool	29	12	6	11	47	55	30
Middlesbro'	28	13	3	12	63	56	29
Bolton	30	11	7	12	54	49	29
Portsmouth	28	10	8	10	50	43	28
Sheffield U.	29	12	4	13	61	59	28
Burnley	30	10	8	12	59	70	28
Manchester U.	29	12	4	13	46	56	28
Arsenal	28	10	5	13	45	42	25
West Ham	29	10	5	14	59	60	25
Birmingham	28	9	7	12	44	45	25
Sunderland	27	8	7	12	43	56	23
Everton	29	7	9	13	49	62	23
Grimsby	28	8	5	15	48	70	21
Newcastle	27	9	2	16	50	74	20

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City	3	Swansea	3				
Oldham	29	16	8	5	65	34	40
Blackpool	28	18	2	8	70	50	38
Chelsea	28	13	10	5	50	27	36
Bradford	28	13	7	8	57	50	33
Bury	29	14	4	11	58	50	32
Wolves	29	12	7	10	54	52	31
Southampton	28	12	5	11	55	52	29
Cardiff	29	12	5	12	41	40	29
West Brom.	27	12	4	11	72	55	28
Charlton	27	9	10	8	40	36	28
Stoke	30	10	8	12	54	54	28
Notts. County	29	7	13	9	41	42	27
Hull	27	11	5	11	41	49	27
Tottenham	29	9	9	11	41	45	27
Notts. Forest	28	8	11	9	38	42	27
Preston N. E.	29	9	8	12	43	54	26
Bradford C.	28	8	9	11	43	51	25
Millwall	28	6	12	10	42	57	24
Reading	30	7	10	13	36	49	24
Barnsley	29	8	7	14	38	51	23
Bristol C.	27	8	6	13	45	61	22
Swansea	30	7	8	15	39	51	22

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTH).

Exeter City	1	Watford	0
Southend	1	Walsall	0
Brentford	28	19	3	6	67	29	41
Plymouth	25	16	7	2	60	21	39
Brighton	25	16	4	5	62	31	36
Northampton	26	16	3	7	45	28	35
Southend	28	11	11	6	44	36	33
Fulham	28	13	7	8	58	54	33
Bournemouth	25	11	9	5	45	28	31
Norwich	28	12	7	9	56	53	31
Crystal Pal.	29	11	8	10	56	58	30
Coventry	26	13	3	10	57	44	29
Exeter	29	10	7	12	52	48	27
Queen's P. R.	26	9	8	9	38	44	26
Luton	27	9	7	11	40	51	25
Walsall	28	9	6	13	47	51	24
Clapton O.	27	7	10	10	26	37	24
Swindon	28	7	9	12	45	51	23
Newport	26	8	5	13	46	52	21
Watford	29	8	5	16	36	54	21
Torquay	28	6	7	15	39	65	19
Gillingham	29	7	5	17	32	59	19
Bristol R.	25	6	5	14	48	59	17
Merthyr	26	2	8	16	33	79	12

THIRD DIVISION (NORTH).

Darlington	1	Stockport	2
Lincoln	3	Wrexham	0
Port Vale	28	21	4	3	71	26	46
Stockport	27	17	6	4	60	32	40
Accrington	27	14	5	8	72	47	33
Darlington	30	14	4	12	77	58	32
Chesterfield	27	13	4	10	49	41	30
Carlisle	28	12	6	10	71	72	30
Crewe	27	12	5	10	57	45	29
Lincoln	28	8	13	7	44	38	29
Southport	29	9	11	9	55	48	29
Hartlepools	27	10	9	8	51	46	29
York	27	8	13	6	41	37	29
S. Shields	29	11	7	11	48	55	29
Nelson	29	11	6	12	41	50	28
Tranmere	28	10	7	11	58	55	27
Rochdale	27	11	5	11	58	62	27
Wigan	29	9	6	14	45	60	24
New Brighton	29	10	4	15	44	63	24
Doncaster	26	9	4	13	37	48	22
Wrexham	28	7	7	14	40	57	21
Halifax	30	7	7	16	35	52	21
Rotherham	27	6	6	15	41	70	18
Barrow	27	7	3	17	28	70	17

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Dundee Un.	0	Rangers	1
Partick	2	Aberdeen	1
St. Johnstone	0	Hearts	3
Rangers	27	22	3	2	69	20	47
Aberdeen	29	18	5	6	67	44	41
Motherwell	27	16	3	8	61	41	35
St. Mirren	29	16	2	11	60	41	34
Kilmarnock	28	12	8	8	54	49	32
Partick	28	14	5	9	62	44	33
Celtic	27	14	4	9	61	37	32
Queen's Park	30	13	4	13	55	51	30
Hearts	28	11	9	8	50	49	31
Ayr	28	12	4	12	49	64	28
Hamilton	27	10	5	12	55	57	25
Falkirk	26	9	7	10	45	52	25
Cowdenbeath	26	8	7	11	39	42	23
Dundee	28	9	5	14	32	44	23
Airdrie	27	10	2	15	39	45	22
Clyde	28	7	8	13	40	59	22
Morton	29	6	6	15	54	78	22
Hibernians	27	6	8	13	29	44	20
Dundee U.	28	6	4	18	39	76	16
St. Johnstone	29	4	7	18	29	69	15

RESCUE COMEDY OF BURIED BOY.

FOUND WATCHING THE FRANTIC DIGGERS.

London, Jan. 7.

A little London boy yesterday watched, from a safe distance, the frantic efforts of firemen and navvies to dig him out of a hole in the street in which he was supposed to have been buried.

A sudden shout, "Here he is," from the edge of the crowd, put a happy ending to their work.

While 14 children were playing on a piece of waste ground in Paris Gardens, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, near some excavation work, a strip of ground, 20ft. long and 3ft. or 4ft. wide, suddenly caved in to a depth of 7ft.

Police and three fire engines arrived, and as one of the boys could not be seen it was feared that he was buried under the debris.

Working hard and assisted by the men employed digging the excavation, the firemen had almost cleared away the fall of earth when the boy was found on the outskirts of the crowd. He had been frightened by the fall of earth and had run away, returning only when his fear subsided.

Two children were slightly injured owing to the subsidence. They were William Rooney, aged 8, and Joy Cook, aged 7, both of Broadwall, S.E. Rooney was treated at Waterloo Hospital for a cut head, and the little girl complained of slight injury to the left leg, but declined medical aid.

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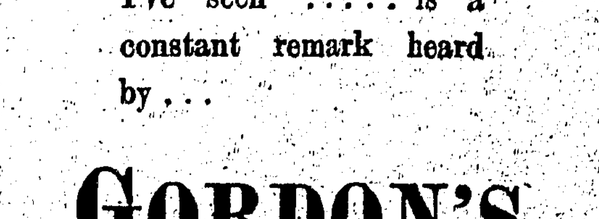

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In The Grip Of Indigestion.

Many sufferers have daily to consider which they prefer—starvation or torture. Craving for food to appease the system's need for nourishment, they scarcely dare eat because of the agonies which follow even the lightest meal.

This pain after eating is the stomach's protest that it is too weak to work, and other warnings follow in the shape of headache, flatulence, palpitation, depression, loss of weight and colour, constipation or purging, sleeplessness, evil dreams. The temptation is to seek relief in strong purgatives, but the use of these is always followed by worse conditions. Only by strengthening the stomach and other organs of digestion by tonic treatment through the blood can permanent relief and cure be found.

It is thus that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought their almost numberless cures of indigestion. New strength is quickly given to weak stomachs by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because these Pills enrich, purify, and increase the blood supply, and at the same time build up the nerves and the whole system. From the first the appetite revives, then food can be taken without discomfort or pain and the burden of indigestion is rapidly dispelled.

Begin to improve your digestion and your health to-day by starting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Of chemists everywhere $1.50 per bottle, six bottles $8. Nothing else is the same or just as good, so insist upon having.

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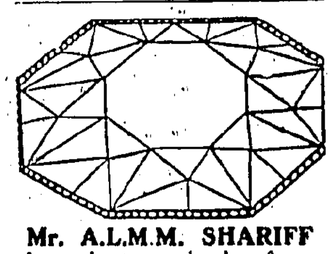

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THE WORLD of SPORT.

LOCAL FOOTBALL YESTERDAY.

SENIOR SHIELD RE-PLAY "MESS-UP."

CLUB'S FINE EFFORT.

[By "Wanderer."]

An extraordinary and, as far as I can see, unnecessary "mess-up" occurred yesterday in connexion with the re-play of the Somersets and Chinese Athletic in the Senior Shield, which was arranged to be played on the Kowloon ground. Between three o'clock in the afternoon and the time of kick-off, thousands of Chinese and two or three hundred Europeans made their way to the ground expecting the match to be played, only to learn, after a long wait, that it had been cancelled.

The air was blue, with pink edges, round a gentleman who had travelled all the way from Taikoo for nothing!

It appears that the Athletic wrote to the Hon. Secretary of the H.K.F.A. informing him that they would be unable to field a team at the time stipulated. It is understood that they were informed that the match must be played as arranged.

Subsequent events are a mystery at present. Neither of the teams appeared on the ground, though the K.F.C. were not informed that the match was off and had engaged the services of police and gatekeepers.

No doubt the matter will be taken up at to-morrow's meeting of the Council.

At 5.15 p.m. Kowloon turned out a scratch team against an eleven from the Belgenland, defeating the visitors by six goals to nothing in an entertaining game.

* * *

The league games were carried through in accordance with arrangements, the Club effecting an exceedingly smart performance in forcing a draw 3-3 with the K.O.S.B. whose chances of the championship have received a setback through the loss of this point.

The Club played exceedingly well, every man pulling his weight. This was the big factor in the game for the Borderers had much the better of the exchanges territorially, and should have made the game safe.

They scored first through Stock, who headed through cleverly, but before the interval, the Club got through twice, Bell again proving his opportunism in obtaining the first, while McBride netted the second through sheer determination, being injured in scoring.

The K.O.S.B. applied strong pressure in the second half and the match seemed won when Alexander equalised and Reeves gave them the lead from a penalty. The Club, however, came back in the closing minutes, Bell scoring a great goal.

* * *

In the Junior Division of the League, the K.O.S.B. netted ten goals against Ewo without reply, while the Athletic "A" team defeated Athletic "B" by nine goals to four.

* * *

The Somersets Reserves qualified for the semi-finals of the Junior Shield Competition, defeating South China in the second round by two clear goals, both obtained prior to the interval. Denmead and Palmer (penalty) were the scorers.

LADIES' HOCKEY.

THE CAER CLARK CUP COMPETITION.

The second match between the Club de Recreio and the Hongkong Ladies' Hockey Club will be played on Saturday, 22nd February, on the Y.M.C.A. ground at 3.00 p.m. The teams are as follows:

Club de Recreio.—E. M. Xavier, C. Osmund, M. Basto, O. Basto, M. Alves, M. Remedios, M. Roza, C. Botelho, L. Silva-Netto, A. Basto, A. Roza.

Hongkong Ladies.—J. Smalley, E. Gray, J. Lack, E. O'Hagan, B. M. Pope, M. L. Wallace, I. C. Bell, E. M. Donelan, D. F. Stanton, M. Smalley, M. McCabe.

Referees.—F. Ribeiro and A. A. Dand.

TENNIS TOURNEY.

TIENTSIN CHAMPION DOES WELL HERE.

Playing clever tennis, featured by copy-book stroke production and footwork, C.A.L. Rumjahn, the Tientsin champion and a newcomer to the Hongkong Championship tournament, deeply impressed the onlookers present at the Club cricket ground yesterday, when he defeated A.E. Guest in the first round of Open Singles with the loss of four games in three sets.

Rumjahn, who is obviously a keen student of tennis technique, possesses a variety of attractive strokes, foremost of which is a fine length forehand drive, but he is equally as at home with his short strokes, and mixes his shots with cleverness and accuracy.

Ng Sze-kwong pleased his admirers by an excellent win over Lee Hau-ngak, and G.H.W. Churchill, a newcomer, was not too severely pressed to gain entry into the third round.

Yesterday's results were as follow:

Open Championship Singles (First Round).—C. A. L. Rumjahn beat A. E. Guest, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2; W. C. Hung beat P. W. J. Planner, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 11-9.

Second Round.—Ng Sze-kwong beat Lee Hau-ngak, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1; G. H. W. Churchill beat S. A. Gray, 7-5, 6-1, 6-2; I. M. A. Razack beat F. J. Remedios, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Club Championship (First Round).—Capt. E. C. Etherington beat A. H. Crook, 6-2, 6-4.

To-day's Programme.

Open Championship Singles (Second Round).—E. Zimmern v Ho Ka-lau; Y. Sajiki v T. Honda.

Open Championship Doubles (Second Round).—E. C. and E. F. Fincher v W. C. Hung and Cheng Chi-wing.

Club Championship (First Round).—B. I. A. Lennox v J. A. Summers.

Handicap Singles "A" (First Round).—K. H. Batger (5/6) v P. W. J. Planner (5/6).

Handicap Doubles (First Round).—F. A. Redmond and Owen Hughes (-15/3) v Dr. D. J. Valentine and A. H. Crook (-1/6).

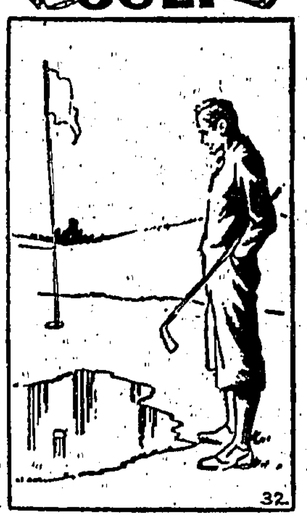
SOUTH CHINA SWEEPS.

TWO NUMBERS FOR EVERY PONY IN DERBY.

At a committee meeting of the South China Athletic Association, held last evening, a resolution was passed to the effect that for every pony in the Derby this year there will be two numbers instead of one, which means that all the prizes will be divided.

The first prize, which has been estimated at about $270,000, will now be reduced to two prizes somewhere in the region of $140,000 each. There will also be two second and two third prizes.

SETTLING THE POINT IN GOLF



Casual Water.

If a ball on the putting green lie in casual water, or if casual water intervene between a ball lying on the putting green and the hole, the ball may be played where it lies or may be lifted without penalty and placed by hand either within two club lengths directly behind the spot from which the ball was lifted, or in the nearest position to that spot which is not nearer the hole and which affords a putt to the hole without water intervening.

If the ball lie so near casual water that the water interferes with the player's stance, it may be treated as if it lay in casual water.

GARRISON NEWS.

THE HONGKONG AREA FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The concluding match in the League was played at Sookunpoo yesterday afternoon, when 31st Battery, R.A., the winners of the League, lost to a team from the Rest of the League by the only goal scored. It was a fine game throughout.

The 31st Battery could not turn out their team that won the League, and the absentees were sorely missed. Teams:

31st Battery, R.A.—Maltby; Seal, Leach; Hall, Fletcher, Ward; Cotton, McDonagh, Gill, Reed, Rodgers.

The Rest.—Williamson; Gough, Dodshon; Penny, Grosvenor, Lyons; Twynholme, Watson, Sansom, Cotton, McDougall.

Play at the commencement ran from end to end.

The Rest made a good run through Sansom, who held on to the ball when tackled by Leach, but his pass to Watson was taken and cleared by Seal.

The long-passing game of the Gunners was indulged in, and their experience told. Although only a team from a number of units, the Rest played with fine combination, and Williamson was very safe in goal, clearing well from Reed and Gill in good style. The first half was blank.

After the interval, the Gunners pressed hard to obtain the lead, but Williamson was unbeaten.

A thrustful raid brought the only goal, McDougall getting down the field before passing to Twynholme, whose centre to Watson was crowned with a good goal.

Pressure by the Gunners met with no success, Gough and Dodshon being particularly steady at back.

After the final whistle was blown, H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops in China (Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.) congratulated the Gunners on their win in the League Competition, and had also a word or two of praise for Williamson, whose game in the Rest goal was excellent. The Cup was presented to Lieut. G. W. Seal, M.C., M.M., R.A., who accepted it on behalf of 31st Battery. Each member of the winning team was presented with a miniature cup, but the medals intended for "B" Company, S.L.I., the runners-up in the League, could not be presented individually, the team being in camp. A good attendance gave three cheers for the G.O.C. before leaving the ground.

The League Summarized.

Seventeen teams entered the League, and this precluded the teams playing each other more than once, as, usually only two grounds, at Sookunpoo and Chatham Road, were available. On occasion it was possible to allot a ground on Happy Valley for games. It was arranged, owing to the number of outstanding games, that the K.O.S.B. should play their inter-company games whilst in camp at Sun Wai, thus freeing the grounds in Hongkong and Kowloon for other matches. A similar proceeding on the part of the S.L.I. enabled the programme to be completed practically to time.

Only on one or two occasions did confusion occur, for teams to go to the wrong ground, but, on one occasion, when two sides arrived at Chatham Road without opponents, they played off their League fixture.

Early in the League's life this season, "C" Company, K.O.S.B., established a good lead, followed by 31st Heavy Battery, R. A. Defeats by two companies of the same battalion pegged them back, whilst two companies of the S.L.I. also won from "C" Company. The League winners have suffered defeat on only one occasion, that at the hands of another battery of Gunners, the 12th. Draws on two occasions, both at the hands of companies of the K.O.S.B. prevented their obtaining full points in the other fifteen games.

The 31st Battery have a record of which to be proud, sixteen matches played, thirteen won, one lost and two drawn, with a total of 66 goals scored, and only twelve goals scored against them. B. S. M. Leach's long and wide experience has been of inestimable value. He has been the brains of the attack, and his strategy has directly led up to a large proportion of the side's goals.

The 31st Battery have also won the Artillery Cup this year, ending a series of successes for 12th Battery. Quite a number of players from 31st Battery have represented the Artillery in the Hongkong Senior League.

Other units, especially the companies of infantry units have elected not to play men who represent their Battalion in the Company League, partly on account of keeping the regimental side intact, and partly in the endeavour to give as many as possible a game. With a small unit like a battery, the numbers of men who can play a good game of football is limited, so that the strongest team has to be played.

The full League Table is as follows:

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
31st (H) Bty, R.A.	16	13	2	1	66	12	28
"B" Coy, S.L.I.	16	12	2	2	43	18	26
H.Q. Wing, K.O.S.B.	16	9	5	2	46	15	23
"A" Coy, K.O.S.B.	16	8	4	4	50	20	20
"C" Coy, K.O.S.B.	16	9	1	6	43	17	19
"D" Coy, K.O.S.B.	16	7	5	4	25	17	19
H.Q. Wing, S.L.I.	16	7	4	5	31	28	18
"B" Coy, K.O.S.B.	16	7	4	5	24	22	18
"D" Coy, S.L.I.	16	7	2	7	30	30	16
"A" Coy, S.L.I.	16	7	2	7	27	33	16
12th (H) Bty, R.A.	16	7	1	8	32	41	15
R.A.O.C.	16	6	2	8	28	58	14
"C" Coy, S.L.I.	16	5	2	9	26	38	12
27 Coy, R.A.M.C.	16	4	4	8	19	30	12
R.E. & R. Sirs.	16	5	2	9	19	35	12
R.A.S.C. & R.A.P.C.	16	1	0	15	17	75	2
20th (H) Bty, R.A.	16	1	0	15	5	61	2

The organisers of the League, the Committee, and the referees deserve their meed of recognition. In particular, the referees have given their services free, being allowed to claim only the minimum of expenses.

Navy Match.

The Sandwich defeated the Serapis at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon by two goals to nil. Teams:

Sandwich.—Weeks; Very, Ribbeck; Dray, Starr, Wavell; Brooks, Cummings, Jones, Edwards, Charman.

Serapis.—Toomey; Dyer, Sutton; Smith, Valler, Whitman; Lee, Dicks, Hughes, Aylward, Hopgood.

A blank score-sheet remained at half-time; and Serapis were unfortunate to lose Dyer, with a twisted ankle, soon after the interval. With a depleted defence, they were unable to stem the strong attacks of Sandwich, and Charman opened the score with a good drive. Play at each end of the pitch found both sets of forwards missing the goal by inches, and Cumming added to his side's score with a dropping shot, which Toomey fisted out from behind the line. The goal was, of course, awarded to Sandwich. Even play, with no further score, resulted until the final whistle.

The forty-first ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., is advertised to take place at the offices of the company, St. George's Building, on Wednesday, March 19, at noon.

NOTED DETECTIVE'S NEW COUP.

THIEVES' GANG KNOWN IN NINE COUNTRIES.

Paris, Jan. 6.

Chief-inspector Barthelet, of the Surete Generale, the French Scotland Yard, has added another capture of a "wanted man" to his long record.

Known under many aliases, including those of "O'Neill" and "Malcolm," the latest captured man is described by the police as "William Lewis, born in Wales in August 1893."

He is alleged to be a member of an international gang of thieves credited with many exploits in England, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Holland, Spain and Portugal.

According to police information, the prisoner came to Paris last year in company with two Australians with the intention of breaking into the offices of an English bank.

On arriving here they found that some of their accomplices had just been arrested.

Abandoning their project, they disappeared, but a few months later Lewis was arrested on a racecourse in the South of France charged with pocket-picking.

Escape and Recapture.

His sentence at Aix-en-Provence was 15 months' imprisonment.

While being transferred to another prison, five weeks ago, Lewis and an Italian prisoner, named Costa, who were chained together, escaped.

Costa was recaptured, but no trace was found of the Briton till M. Barthelet, inquiring into last April's theft, in the Cherbourg-Paris boat train, of a handbag containing £4,800 worth of jewels belonging to an American woman, found cause to suspect Lewis.

It was found that the wanted Briton had letters addressed to Nimes, in the South of France, where he passed as Jacques O'Neill.

M. Barthelet learned that the pseudo O'Neill had left Nimes for Paris, and this morning the astute detective dropped on his quarry as he was leaving his hotel.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY TEAMS FOR SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The following will represent the University in League matches to be played on Saturday:

1st XI v Kowloon C.C. at Pokfulum at 2 p.m.—C. W. Lam (Capt.), M. B. Osman, D. K. Samy, L. T. Ride, A. P. Gutteres, S. V. Gittins, E. A. Lee, A. Baker, D. J. N. Anderson, A. B. Sulieman, H. W. Kwan.

2nd XI v Kowloon C.C. 2nd XI at K.C.C. at 2 p.m.—F. Hiptoola (Capt.), A. A. Aziz, A. Chan Fook, K. T. Loke, G. E. Yeoh, K. P. Gan, P. L. Tan, C. Candah, F. S. Chen, A. T. Nomanbhoy, H. Nomanbhoy. Umpire, A. Rodrigues, scorer, A. Gosano.

A Friendly Match.

The following will represent the University 1st XI in a friendly match against Mr. A. T. Lee's XI on Sunday at Pokfulum, at 2.30 p.m. sharp.—S. V. Gittins (Capt.), M. B. Osman, D. K. Samy, L. T. Ride, A. P. Gutteres, D. J. N. Anderson, E. A. Lee, A. Baker, A. B. Sulieman, H. W. Kwan, A. N. Other.

LOCAL HOCKEY.

CLUB BEAT THE NAVY IN SIM SHIELD MATCH.

The Club defeated the Navy on the U.S.R.C. ground yesterday afternoon by four goals to one. The teams were as follow:

Club.—Gregory; Woodward, Rodger; Mitchell, Dand, Noronha; Owen-Hughes, Divett, Francis, Lammert, Price.

Navy.—Holland; Dodson, Passmore; Whitehouse, Isaac, Ainger; Garnett, MacIntyre, Rathbone, Fenton, Smallwood.

Soon after the commencement, a series of attacks by the Club saw Price get in a fine shot that beat Holland all the way. More pressure by the Club brought no reward, and the Navy commenced to hold more than their own, though rarely getting near enough for an easy shot at goal.

Returning to the attack, the Club concentrated on Owen-Hughes, whose accurate centres were excellent, though often the other forwards were bustled off the ball by the Navy backs.

Lammert increased the Club tally with a fine shot from Owen-Hughes' centre, and the Club were soon at the Navy end again, where Francis got past Isaac and shot well, after Dodson had mis-hit and Lammert had run in and secured the ball. Half-time was blown with the Club leading by three goals to nil.

Play ran from end to end on the resumption, and Garnett got near the goal, only to have his shot blocked and the ball go over the line. The Navy forward line played up better in this half, and MacIntyre changed places with Rathbone, the combination between Fenton, Smallwood and MacIntyre being an improvement.

Steady pressure told its tale, and MacIntyre ran through two of the Club halves, between Woodward and Rodger, to score a really fine goal.

Pressure by the Club when the Navy seemed to tire somewhat gave Divett a chance, but Holland, though rather apt to use his stick too much in goal, played up well. He was caught napping just before the end, however, coming out to stop Lammert, who got past him and sent the ball into the net.

Francis almost scored on two occasions before the whistle was blown for "No-Side," and the score of four-one just about represented the run of the play.—B. M. T.

Club "A" To Meet the Punjabis.

The following will represent the Hongkong Hockey Club "A" team in their match with the Punjabis on the Marina Ground at 5 p.m. on Friday.—W. Borrowman; T. R. Rowell, G. A. L. Plummer; A. A. R. Botelho, L. G. Frost, H. G. Mills; S. J. H. Fox, Maj. Kerrich, G. Rankin (Capt.), H. Owen-Davies, R. W. Sapsed.

Recreio v Y.M.C.A.

The following will represent Club do Recreio in a hockey match against the Y.M.C.A. at King's Park to-day at 5 p.m. sharp.—F. G. Barros, H. Pinna, A. M. Xavier, M. Oliveira, H. A. Noronha, F. V. Ribeiro, R. Silva Netto, J. Figueiredo, F. J. Remedios, C. Barros and J. A. de V. Soares.

CTORIA DIOCESE CONFERENCE.

ESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

NCTIONS OF CHURCH

very important address was vered by the Bishop of Victoria erday afternoon, in his capa- as President of the Victorian cesan Conference, which open- at the Cathedral Hall. The ference will be continued day.

His Lordship the Bishop said: want to address you to-day on subject of "Functions of a lonial Church." There are ee such functions which I wish suggest for your considera- n:

(1) The duty of maintaining touch with the Mother Church.
(2) The duty of a Colonial Church to adjust itself to the setting in which its life is cast.
(3) The duty of living creatively.

First we must maintain vital touch with our Mother Church, and this will mean that (1) we must learn from her past history, (2) we must profit by her wide experience, and (3) we must keep abreast of current movements in her life and thought.

We should all be better Churchmen if we know more about the primitive Church, about the beginnings of Christianity in our land, about the part our Church has played in the life of the nation, about the developments which took place during the nineteenth century. And here I would like to make these practical suggestions:—(a) I would like to see a library of carefully selected books housed in this Cathedral Hall, and really loved and used, and I believe that if we had the means to get the right books there are many people in Hongkong and the Diocese generally who would come to appreciate such a library. (b) I believe that an occasional lecture on some phase of Church history would meet a need and could be made full of interest. I can remember no such lecture during the ten years I have been Bishop. (c) But listening is not enough. We must read for ourselves, and again I believe many would welcome suggestions for reading. I know a parish in England where the life of the place is gradually being transformed not so much by the Vicar's sermons as by his commending books to his people each month, and seeing that the books he recommends can be easily procured. And at this point there come to my mind some words of Mr. Garvin, who for 21 years has edited the *Observer*. "I would revive the long article on serious subjects," Mr. Garvin says "and give the public what they don't want. I have a complete faith that there is a large and increasing number of thoughtful people who are better worth appealing to than any other." Here in Hongkong I think the *St. John's Review* and *St. Andrew's Magazine* are a real asset in this regard. I would like to be particular and to suggest two books which some here might be interested to read. The books, both of them published in 1929, are "The Primitive Church" by Canon Streeter (published by Macmillan), and "Six Great Anglicans" by the Archbishop of Melbourne (Dr. Head), published by the Student Christian Movement—the sub-title of this latter book, "A Study of the History of the Church of England in the 19th Century," describes its scope.

The Lambeth Conference.

If we are to keep in touch with our Mother Church we must learn from her past history; but also we must learn from her wide experience. And here I want to refer to the present rather than the past, and bespeak your interest in the Lambeth Conference, meeting next July, when some 300 Bishops from all parts of the world will come together for the Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion, which has been held roughly every ten years since 1867. And if you watch events closely it will amaze you to see how much movement takes place in the life and thought of the world even in ten years. Dr. Henson, Bishop of Durham, said the other day that in the sphere of religion this year issues of the utmost magnitude had taken concrete form, and could no longer be ignored or neglected. And he instanced such matters as:—The place of religion in the public education of British people; The action of the Anglican Communion in the matter of the re-union of Christendom; The relation of Church and State in England; The restoration of discipline within the English Church; The legitimacy and extent of such a revision of social morality as is now urgently demanded in the professed interest of individual liberty and social well-being.

When the Bishops meet at Lambeth, Dr. Henson added, they will be confronted by a more formidable agenda than any previous conference has had to face. "As a Church we have I think" the Bishop said "come to the cross roads. What are we? What do we stand for?" At Lambeth the subject to be considered is "The faith and witness of the Church in this generation." The following six subjects are to receive special consideration:

1. The Christian Doctrine of God.
2. The life and witness of the Christian Community with special reference to: Marriage, Sex, Race, Education and Governments, and Peace and War.
3. The Unity of the Church.
4. The Anglican Communion—its Ideal and Future; its Organisation and Authority.
5. The Ministry—the supply of men for holy orders; the training of men before and after Ordination.
6. Youth and its Vocation.

The proceedings of the Lambeth Conference cannot but be of the deepest interest to all members of the Anglican Communion. The Conference does not issue canons or edicts, but it is only in this meeting of bishops that the varied experience of those who hold office throughout the world finds combined expression, and its resolutions therefore must have a peculiar weight.

Current Movements.

If we are to maintain vital touch with our Mother Church we must learn from her past history, we must profit by her wide experience and we must keep abreast of current movements in her life and thought.

It is astonishing how quickly the thought, life and language of the world changes. We live our lives in the midst of mighty currents which are sweeping over the world all the time. Outwardly the world is very different to what it was a hundred years ago, fifty years ago or even ten years ago; and all the time the thought of the world is changing also. Steam, electricity, natural science, historical criticism, democracy, imperialism, internationalism—all have had their influence on the Church; and we need men like Canon Streeter to come among us and give us their best thought on our religion in its relation to the changing processes of the world. We are apt to fling about far too wildly at times words like democracy, imperialism, internationalism, without any real study of the things themselves for which these words are the labels. We live in no static world and we ought to measure the force of, and perhaps help to direct, some of the currents which are playing about us.

Administrative Reforms.

It may seem a jump to turn from movements of thought to administrative reforms within our Church. But we need to keep abreast of these also. A steady movement towards making the administration of our Church more constitutional has taken place during the past hundred years. The year 1832, the year of the passing of the Reform Bill, marks the beginning of a definite period of democratic advance, and this advance has been reflected in the life of the Church. The convocations of our Church are older than Parliament, but for nearly 140 years, from 1717 to 1852, neither house of convocation met. In 1852 the Southern House, and in 1860 the Northern House, resumed their meetings. Then in 1885 the House of Laymen was constituted. The movement has gradually gathered force till in 1919 the Enabling Act was passed, and in 1920 the National Assembly of the Church of England was duly constituted. It is hardly too much to say that the National Assembly has done more for legislative reform in the Church in the past ten years than *was accomplished in 100 years of* previous legislation.

And now by the passing of the Church of England Trust Ordinance in January of the present year we have tried to place Church life in this Colony onto a more democratic basis, and we hope for much as our new machinery is set in motion, though we can never forget that it is the spiritual power behind the machinery which alone can render it effective.

Before touching upon the second main function, as I see it, of a Colonial Church—namely, the duty of adjusting itself to the setting in which its life is cast—I want to say a word of welcome to four workers who since our last Conference have come to serve in this place: to the Rev. L. N. Watkins, who comes from the famous parish church of Leeds with its long line of great vicars, and who is attached to the cathedral with a special responsibility for St. Peter's Church; to the Rev. E. A. Armstrong, who, like Mr. Powell before him, comes from the cathedral-like parish Church of Doncaster; he is attached to St. Andrew's, Kowloon; to Mr. J. A. Gaunt, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who arrived last week to take up work at St. Stephen's College, Stanley, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society; and to the Rev. R. H. V. Brougham, who is to take charge, during Mr. Waldegrave's leave, of the Missions to Seamen work, and who comes to us with a very ripe experience.

Task of Adjustment.

And now, let us turn to the duty of a Colonial Church to adjust itself to the setting in which its life is cast. One of the things which our Lord held most sacred was individuality. And each place, as well as each person, has its own individuality. For instance, there are Britishers in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa, in India, in the Far East; but each place produces its own type. There are subtle differences in each, and you are never going to do much good till you learn to understand them. The saying that you can never help anyone till you get inside his skin is true of places as well as of persons. If anyone came out here merely to teach and not to learn he would fail dismally. I believe one of the secrets of the helpfulness of Dr. Sheppard (formerly of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and now Dean of Canterbury) is his willingness to listen to and learn from other people; his conviction that everyone who comes to him has something to teach him. And Hongkong has much to teach us.

Life in Hongkong.

I know of no place on the face of this globe which within so small an area contains such a variety of interests. For the moment I am dealing specially with Hongkong, but I do not forget members of the Colonial Church whose lot is cast in various outports, and the conditions of whose lives vary considerably according to the places they live in. There is a sense in which life in Hongkong is both larger and smaller than life in England. A life lived narrowly in Honkkong would become a very small one indeed; but living in Hongkong offers the opportunity of living a very full life. The general intellectual level, is, I think, almost certainly higher than that in most places of the same size in England. What gives Hongkong its great interest is that it is a little world in itself, and that near by us are representatives not only of the great country of China but of other lands also:—of Portugal, as seen in Macao; of France, as seen in Tonkin; of America, as seen in the Philippines; of Japan as seen in Formosa. And in itself Hongkong is a little world full of such varied interests. We have our sailors and soldiers and airmen; our lawcourts; our Civil Service in all its ramifications; our University with its varied interests; our commercial concerns; our Merchant shipping; the representatives of various Christian Churches and of other religions also. Surely there is much to learn from one another, and perhaps also something to give to one another. A place like this represents many unsolved problems in the world's life which challenge both thought and courage.

Ministry of Friendliness.

Then, the place is changing all the time, and China is changing too. Many changes have taken place in China since first I came here ten years ago, and many changes have taken place in Hongkong. It is hard, I expect, to recognise Hongkong for the same place that Mr. Pattenden (whose imminent departure from the Colony we so much deplore, and for whose long service so unselfishly given we are so profoundly grateful) found here more than 30 years ago. Life is changing too. If our Church is to fulfill its function as a Colonial Church it must keep pace with the changes that are taking place; with the shifting of population and the various developments that are constantly occurring, not only following them up but even anticipating them. And, in particular, I think we must be very alert to keep pace with the changes in personnel in this place. I have a shrewd idea that not a few people are lost to the Church here—and often permanently lost—because we are not in touch with them in the first fortnight after their arrival, or we lose touch with them very soon afterwards. That great Christian social reformer, Canon Samuel Barnett, who did so much for dwellers in the East End of London, had over his mantelpiece the motto "One by One"; and someone said of him, "He made men because he believed in men, and because more than any man I know he believed in God." And "One by one" and belief in men and belief in God must be our watchwords also. The Church of England has from its earliest days magnified the Pastoral office. There is a great ministry of friendliness to be discharged in this place, a ministry of pure human kindness, and I believe it can be discharged—is being discharged—by laymen and laywomen equally with the clergy. I believe too that through our Church Councils and through the Victoria Diocesan and Missionary Association we must more and more make our Churches, in the deepest sense, homes for our people—and homes for many people who otherwise have no homes. "He putteth the solitary in families" said an old psalmist long ago, and we must help to make this saying true here. At present the pull is all away from Church, but if we unitedly persevere I believe we may yet again succeed in making our Churches homes. There is scope for almost unlimited friendship in a place like Hongkong and there are few places where it counts for more. We who desire to follow Christ, ought to be foremost as pioneers of goodwill.

Living Creatively.

A third main function of a Colonial Church in a place like this is the duty of living creatively. Not only ought the Church in Hongkong to be a centre of friendliness, a spiritual home for the people, but it ought also to be a sort of spiritual workshop where many an experiment is made, and the application of many a truth is tested out—a workshop for constructive religious thought. The very setting in which our life is cast gives us a wonderful opportunity for this, but we have scarcely made a beginning in this regard as yet. A Church in a place like this must be creative, must be instinct with life, if it is to have any real influence on the busy life around. In particular, I want to emphasize two points. It is the functions of the Colonial Church here (1) to lay strong foundations; and (2) to have a real message.

It is a duty of our Church to help to lay strong foundations. Sir Cecil Clementi in his noble farewell address to the Colony spoke of the Hongkong that may-be, and we in this diocese to-day must keep our eyes fixed not simply on the Church that-is, but on the Church that-is-to-be. The Colonial Church is here not simply for its own sake: it is here to help as it can the sister Chinese Church that is growing up by its side.

Nearly a hundred years ago—in 1836—the ecclesiastical Commission was set up in England to deal with Church property and Church revenues. A Church historian has recently said "That the quiet work of the Commissioners has perhaps meant more for the steady growth of the Church than any other single cause." Now one of the things that badly needs doing in this diocese is the putting of our finance onto a stable basis. Both the Cathedral and St. Andrew's Kowloon owe much to the foresight and munificence of the late Sir Paul Chater, and the Chinese Church is struggling towards an Endowment Fund for its clergy; but we have scarcely begun to make provision for *diocesan* finance in any large way, with the result that when the Church Missionary Society has a lean year we have at once to transfer a clergyman to another diocese, which happened in the case of the Rev. E. T. Loader, last December, and in consequence we have to leave a large district without any clergyman at all when less than $2,000 per annum would have saved the situation. And at the present time another of our senior clergymen, instead of devoting his time to the institution of which he is head, is forced to help to teach in two of our Schools in order to provide for his allowance. Fortunately, the Victoria Diocesan and Missionary Association has been able to take over the support of Miss Rogers of Limchow ($1,600 per annum) or else she, or some other worker, would have had to go also. The time to start building up a Diocesan Endowment Scheme may not be now, but no man with an eye to the future, dare lose sight of it, and I hope in connexion with the goodwill offering scheme this need will be borne in mind.

A Real Message.

And it is the duty of the Colonial Church in this place to set a high standard and have a real message. The late Sir William Osler, that great physician, in his lectures to those who were in training for the medical profession, was never tired of insisting that the standard must be high: that it is suicidal for the medical profession ever to be content with low standards. Similarly, if the Church of Christ really is to influence this age it can only be as its members keep before themselves the highest standards, and this, as it seems to me, is the challenge of the Archbishops' Pastoral issued a few months ago—the challenge to set high standards, to have a real message and by prayer and study to lay the foundations for a new life.

In connexion with this Pastoral a series of syllabuses have been drawn up giving a scheme for study for the clergy in the first instance. The title of the whole series is "The Way of Renewal," and the papers deal with such subjects as "Belief in God" ("God in Creation; in Revelation; in Christ"); "The Atonement;" "The Holy Spirit," "The Sacraments," and "Prayer." If there is to be renewal I am sure that study and prayer must begin among us clergy. Even for us clergy this is not an easy thing, but if it begin with the clergy it surely must not end there. Our parishes must become schools for prayer and sacred learning, and anything which will help towards the understanding of the fundamental articles of our creed is to be welcomed. The Dean is trying a scheme at the Cathedral this Lent whereby, after the conclusion of Evensong, which will be without a sermon, such as care to do so will be asked to remain for an after-service when an address on some vital subject will be given, and afterwards to adjourn to the Cathedral Hall for discussion. I believe an experiment such as this is well worth making, and I hope it will be well supported.

Bible Reading.

There is one simple suggestion I should like to make in this respect as I close. It is that Church Councillors, those on the Electoral Roll, Confirmation candidates, and Church Members generally should consider becoming members of the Bible Reading Fellowship as an aid to their devotional life. The aim of the Fellowship, which was started in England a few years ago by one of my Commissaries (the Rev. L. G. Mannering) and now has a Membership of more than 20,000, is to help people to know and understand their Bibles. The scheme follows as closely as possible the Church's lessons, and a mail booklet is issued to members month by month. The subscription is a dollar a year. Names of those desiring to join should be given to those in charge of the various Churches.

I am as keen as anyone on the subject of reunion, but, as someone has recently said in a review of a book "Doubts and Difficulties" by Dr. Alington, the Headmaster of Eton, "The future depends not so much on union in South India but as to whether people believe in God and in His righteousness and His love."

The world is hungry for a real message. The essential message of Christianity is that Jesus Christ is for all ages the Key which unlocks the mystery of Life; that in Him is life and the life is the light of men and the light shines in the darkness and the darkness masters it not.

The Ordinary Man.

Lieut. Col. F. J. Wyatt, O.B.E. M.C., said he would only attempt to deal with the ordinary man's conception of Christ and how the Church's presentation of Christ struck the ordinary man. The speaker emphasised the great difference between the official presentation of Christ and that of individual parsons. Christ, he said, practised the doctrine of love and died for his ideal. If He had not died, or had shown any hesitation, His teaching would not have survived. In dealing with the Prayer Book, the speaker said it was very beautiful and inspiring but perhaps its very beauty was in some ways a snare. He would compare it in principle with field service regulations, the only unchangeable things being the absolute foundations.

He asked if they could imagine Christ to-day, as a parish priest, worrying in the least about forms and ceremonies while there were men in the parish who never went near the Church. He was sure that the ears of the smugly respectable members of his congregation would be tingling with the home truths they would hear from him, just as they did 2,000 years ago.

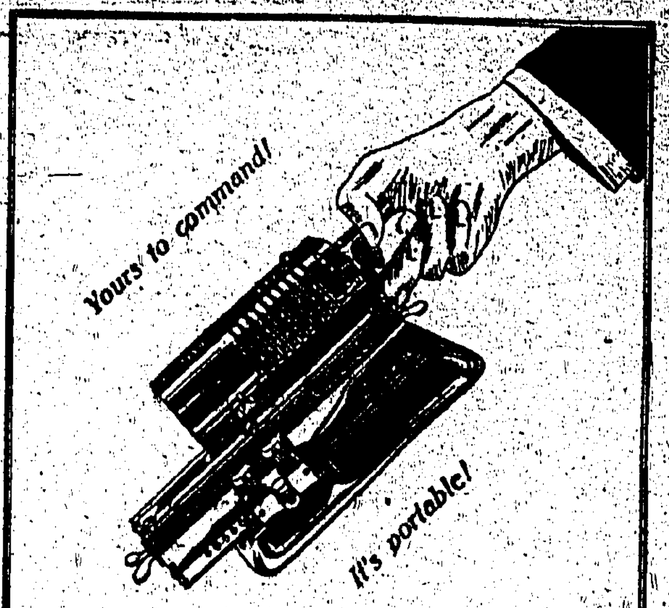
Social Problems.

Mr. R. Ashton Hill dealt with the problem as to how far the Church should adapt herself to new needs and new demands—how far she had to alter her methods to suit modern life and modern thought, but however the Church met modern thought, she had to stand by those sacred charges committed to them by Christ, her faith, her sacraments and her ethics. The speaker dealt with the challenge to the Church by scientific thought in view of the many theories of science used as arguments against the validity of certain Christine doctrines. He said there was *tremendous discontent* with conditions in economic, social and political relationships, and the Church was judged by Christ's standards—and in a good many cases was found wanting. In countries which had been nominally Christian for centuries, they saw conditions of living, conditions of labour which ought not to prevail anywhere, and side by side with them they found others living in entirely un-Christianlike luxury and comfort. They saw society organised not for the Glory of God, not for the common good, but to the end that a very few might have luxury, comfort and leisure. The Church had drawn her clergy almost exclusively from that class of the community which lived on the blood and sweat of the worker. In the individual congregation, offence to the more wealthy members was most carefully avoided. The Church, founded by the Son of Man, who had nowhere to lay His head, had housed her clergy in palatial dwellings, which, in many cases, were a distinct hindrance to their spiritual duties.

Mr. Ashton Hill added he referred to England with those remarks.

Social thought was a challenge which should be resisted by protesting against the appalling conditions which existed in all coun-

(Continued on Page 10.)



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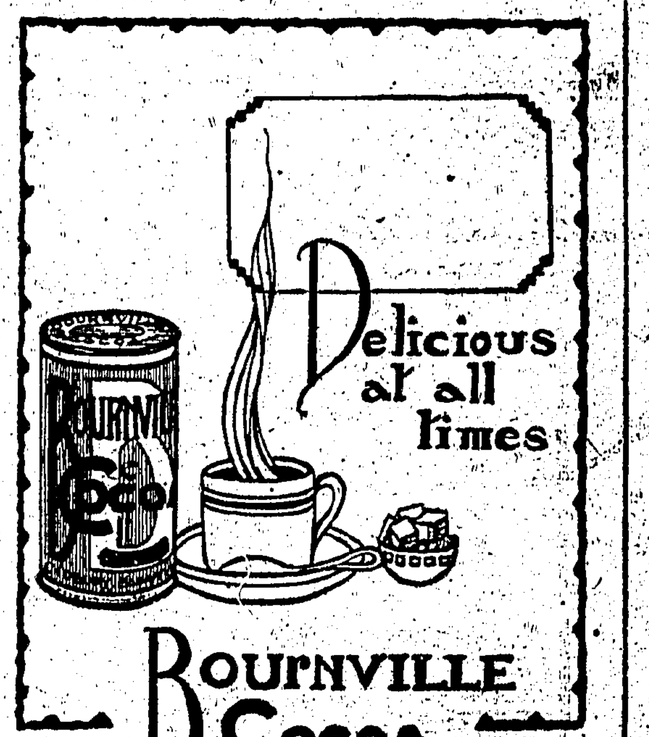

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DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S PRINCIPLES.

CAN THEY BE PUT INTO PRACTICE?

FR. JOY'S LECTURE.

Before a large gathering including a strong contingent of students from the University, at St. Patrick's Club, yesterday evening, Father Joy, S.J., delivered a highly interesting address on the political creed of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese Republican leader.

Father Joy spoke, in part, as follows:

If you were, at present, to attend a public meeting anywhere in China you would find that it is held beneath a portrait of Sun Yat-sen, decked with the nationalist flag designed by Sun Yat-sen, and that it is opened with the reading of the Will of Sun Yat-sen, to whose *Three Principles of the People* frequent reference would be made by the speakers.

If you were to visit a school you would find the flag and the portrait, the reading of the Will and the teaching of the Three Principles—and this in private and missionary schools as well as in State schools, for *The Three Principles* is, as it were, a sort of political creed by law established.

Advertisements in newspapers, on hoardings and on tramcars are the same—no matter where your eye rested, you would not long escape from reminders that China is to be rebuilt and can only be rebuilt by the faithful study and execution of the Three Principles.

That is the significance of Sun Yat-sen's theories of reconstruction. Hence some knowledge of them is necessary if one is to understand what is at the back of the immensely interesting movement which has roused China from its centuries of slumber and wrenched it so violently from its ancient civilization.

Three-Fold Inequality.

The world, Sun Yat-sen tells us, is suffering from a three-fold inequality: national inequality, or the domination of weaker states by the Great Powers; political inequality, or the rule of hereditary kings and aristocracies over the common people; and social inequality or the domination of the rich over the poor.

To remedy this state of things he proposes his Three Principles of the People *(San Min Chu I)*: the Principle of Nationalism, the Principle of Democracy and the Principle of Livelihood.

Turning to China he tells us that she is in grave danger of national extinction from three causes: the populations of other nations are rapidly increasing while that of China is stationary or declining, so that in a hundred years this more natural cause alone will cause Chinese race to be absorbed by other races; the military power of other nations may result in the conquest of China at any moment, and, finally, the economic domination of other nations is bringing China to ruin at such a rate that in ten years she will be no more, unless a speedy remedy is found.

Since Imperialism is the enemy, Nationalism is the antidote. Make the Chinese realise their danger and they will fight for their existence. Take the old clan system, restore clan unity in district, in province and, finally, in the whole country. This will give China four hundred strongly unified clan units. It will then be easy to bind these four hundred units into a strong nation. This done, China need only adopt the methods of Gandhi in order to defeat all attempts on her national life.

But to become a strong nation China must revive her old learning, her old morality, her old culture. Let her add to these the modern science of the West—the only thing in which the West surpasses her—and China will soon not only come level with, but surpass all the nations of the world. Then she will fight for other weak nations and thus all national inequalities will be destroyed.

Principle of Democracy.

Turning to the Principle of Democracy Sun Yat-sen tells us that the citizens of China have no need to seek personal liberty. Her citizens have too much of it and too little government. Let her build up a strong government and thus look for the only form of liberty that she lacks, viz. national liberty.

As to equality, Sun Yat-sen rejects the theory that all men are born equal, and hence he says that true equality is equality of opportunity. Let China recognise the fact that men are naturally unequal. Nor is this a hindrance to true equality if those with greater gifts use them for the good of all. China's aim will be to place political sovereignty in the hands of all the people, but place the administration in the hands of those with special gifts for government—the people will own the goverment, but they will get experts to run it for them, giving them a free hand.

How will the people retain the sovereignty if the experts are to have a free hand?

Sun Yat-sen replies with his constitution of the four rights and the five powers. The four rights in the hands of the people—the rights of suffrage, recall, initiative and referendum—will enable them to choose their rulers and remove them when they will (suffrage and recall) and to say what laws shall be made and what old laws repealed (initiative and referendum).

The administration will consist of five functions or powers—the judicial, the legislative and executive as in other States (without, however, a parliament) and two new functions; the examination department, which will examine the fitness of each one before he is allowed any part in government, and the censorship department which, among other things, will have the power of punishing officials who betray their trust. Sun Yat-sen claims that he has thus solved the riddle which has baffled all students of democracy, and has found a means of combining strong and efficient government with complete control by the sovereign people.

Principle of Livelihood.

Finally, economic inequality will be destroyed by the Principle of Livelihood.

The only social distinctions in China, he tells us, are between the poor and the less poor. There are no capitalists. This is an advantage for she can build up her economic life unhampered by vested interests. China must seek to remove poverty and to prevent the growth of large capitalists. To do this, she will value all the land and, having valued it, all future increase in its value, that is due to causes other than the owner's own efforts, will become the property of the whole State. This will provide a large fund for taxes and development. The Government will then develop state enterprises after the model of European nations during the Great War. It will nationalise the great industries, means of communication, mines, etc. Thus the whole people will share in the profits of industry.

As to the food question, China will abolish landlordism, making peasants the owners of the land. The State will undertake vast schemes for improving produce, for drainage, irrigation, etc. The State will make itself responsible for the marketing of farm produce, thus cutting out the profits of the middleman. The State will establish national granaries where food stored will be a guarantee against lean years and recurring famines.

The clothing problem will be solved in a similar fashion. Thus, the people having food and clothing, all large industries in the hands of the State, land ownership equalised, there will be neither large capitalists nor starving poor. Economic equality will be achieved.

In the preface to the *San Min Chu I*. Dr. Sun Yat-sen writes:

> "In these lectures I do not have the time necessary for careful preparation nor the books necessary for reference . . . . . I can only mount the platform and speak extemporaneously . . . . . I hope that all our comrades will take the book as a basis or as a stimulus, expand it and correct it, supply omissions, improve the arrangement and make it a perfect text for propaganda purposes."

In view of this fact, an attitude of intransigeant hostility is as unreasonable as an attitude of blind acceptance. There is much that is good and even lofty in Sun Yat-sen's teaching—his teaching on liberty, on the unselfish use of higher talents by those who have them, on the need of a high moral standard as the basis of national life, on the need of a spirit of sacrifice. When he comes to analyse the elements of a problem, for example the problem of democracy or the question as to whether China should have a central or a federal system of government, one finds in him the gift of clear thinking joined to a rare gift of illustration.

Clan Consciousness.

But his solutions of problems are not always so clear that there is not room for discussion and even dissent. Many will wonder, for example, whether the promotion of a strong clan consciousness will help national unity. History seems to show that national unity has always come with greatest difficulty, where it found strong clan units with which to contend. Many will be sceptical of his constitution of the four powers and five functions, and will wonder how a vast nation like China will be able to manipulate those modern democratic devices of the *referendum*, the initiative and the recall, which so far have been worked only in small areas—and even there with difficulty and at enormous expense. Many more will wonder whether his proposal as to land values does not put a desperately dangerous weapon into the hands of the State, one, moreover, which will tend to dispossess the small owner, or else drive him to find land where increasing land values will not make an exorbitant demand, on his income, by the State.

Sun Yat-sen is not opposed to the principle of private property. He is therefore not a socialist in the strict sense. But his programme of State activities would tax the powers of the most highly developed State and it is doubtful if any State could stand the test.

Critical Attitude.

We can, therefore, regard it as certain that the attitude of unquestioning acceptance of all the teaching of the *San Min Chu I* is destined to give way to a more critical attitude, when it comes to relating these principles to actual experience. In fact there is not wanting evidence that the thinking men of China are ready to welcome impartial enquiry into the value of these Principles. It is known, for example, that Father d'Elia's book, *Le Triple Demisme de Suen Wen*, has found many warm admirers even in Nanking. The Chinese Government has quite recently ordered 5,000 copies of the book.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that our two and a half million Chinese fellow-Catholics will study the *San Min Chu I* in the light of Catholic social principles. That splendid body of social teaching, of which they with us are the inheritors, has recently received signal marks of appreciation from the Labour bureau of the League of Nations. Father d'Elia's book—soon to appear in English translation—will serve as an introduction to further study along these lines. If our Chinese Catholics fit themselves for the task, then, when the opportunity arrives, they will be ready to avail themselves of it and will be able to show to their fellow country men that Catholicism, so far from being an enemy to the just rights of China, rather is possessed of a body of [illegible] and moral principles on which true progress and equality—national, political and social—can be established.

VICTORIA DIOCESE CONFERENCE.

(Continued from Page 9.)

tries and by presenting the religion of Jesus Christ as a saving religion for all men.

The speaker went on to refer to modern conceptions of morality, and the general denial of Christian standards of chastity.

Christ and Sport.

Mr. Harry Owen Hughes dwelt on the possible attitude Christ would have adopted in regard to sport, and pointed out that people who spent their days at an office desk or standing by machinery felt the need of physical exercise rather than sedentary relaxation, and in the pursuit of the material exercise they were not conscious of the need for spiritual aid. That, he thought, was a great difference between the present generation and past generations.

The spiritual side of life had become submerged in the material, and consequently people did not go to Church. They heard the call of the open air louder than they heard the peal of Church bells. He knew individuals who never attended divine service, but he was quite certain they led far more truly Christian lives than a great many who professed to call themselves Christians. It was, however, a pity, that they did not share in public worship.

A discussion followed, and the conference adjourned and will be continued this evening.

Lack of space precludes us from publishing the addresses in full, but these will be printed later.

CANADIAN WHEAT.

BRITISH MILLERS WILLING TO USE MORE OF IT.

London, Feb. 19.

The Lord Privy Seal held a meeting yesterday between representatives of the Canadian Wheat Association and the Association of Millers of Great Britain, to continue a discussion on the development of wheat shipments from Canada, which would facilitate the shipment of coal and other products from the United Kingdom.

The national association dictated its readiness to decrease taxation on purchases of Canadian wheat, which enabled them to use a higher proportion of homegrown wheat. The representatives of the pool expressed satisfaction with the declaration of the Association that British millers wanted to use Canadian wheat, and that at a suitable price they would willingly increase their purchases of it.—*British Wireless.*

CHINESE BY RADIO.

LESSONS TO BE GIVEN BY REV. H. R. WELLS.

Mr. L. H. King, of the Government Broadcasting Committee, informs us that the Rev. H. R. Wells, O.B.E., author of "Cantonese for Everybody," has consented to deliver a course of twelve lessons based on his book if sufficient people signify their desire to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning Cantonese.

The class will be taught with Mr. Wells' book as a text book, the lessons being taken in their regular order so that students will be able to make good progress within the period of the lectures.

A preliminary lecture will be given by wireless on Friday at 7 p.m. and after this lessons will be broadcast twice weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 p.m.

Mr. Wells will welcome letters from learners stating their difficulties and will reply to these at his next following lesson. In this way a sound introduction should be obtained to the Cantonese language at practically no cost to students. The book written by the Rev. Wells is on sale at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh and at the Bible Depot, being priced at one dollar.

Listeners who are interested in the proposal are requested to write to the Broadcasting Studio.

To-day's Programme.

To-day's programme from ZBW, will include Mrs. Sanger's concert, relayed from the Helena May Institute. The full programme, to be broadcast on a wavelength of 355 metres, is as follows.—

5.00-5.30 p.m. European Programme of H. M. V. records by courtesy of Messrs. Moutrie and Company.

"Chal Romano Overture," (Ketelbey),
The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards.

"Nightingales, and Beatrice Harrison playing "Songs My Mother Taught Me,"

"A Summer Night Idyll," by nightingales and church bells.

"Excuse Me, Lady-Fox-Trot," (Nicholls),

"Am I Blue?—Fox Trot," (Akst),
Jack Hylton and His Orchestra.

"(a) Song Without Words—Op. 102, No. 3,"

"(b) Spring Song,"

"(a) Song Without Words—Op. 19, No. 6,"

"(b) Bees Wedding,"
Mark Hambourg.

"My Love Dwelt in a Northern Land," (Elgar),

"Just a Little Ring," (Schubert, arr. Berts and Clutsam),
Baraldi Trio.

5.30 p.m. Mrs. R. Sanger's Concert relayed from Helena May Institute:

Programme.

Trio: Piano, Violin, Viola. (a) Andante (Beethoven); (b) Viennese Popular Song (Kreisler),
Miss Jean Braga, Miss Carry Braga, and Mr. John Braga.

French Bergerettes: (a) Cantabille a Madame de Pompadour (Weckerlin), (b) Silvestrik Chanson de Bertiagne (c) Le beau sejour, (Weckerlin),
Mrs. A. Reinshagen.

French Songs: (a) Pensee d'automne (Massenet), (b) Printemps nouveau (Vidal),
Mr. Li Chor Chi.

Italian Songs: (a) Matinata, (Leoncavallo), (b) Tre Stornelli Toscani (Blair-Fairchild),
Mrs. R. Sanger.

Violin Solos: (a) Wings of Song Mendelssohn), (b) L'alouette (Glinkauer) (c) Le Cygne (C. Saint Saens),
Mr. John Braga.

French Bergerettes: (a) Mes Belles Amourettes (Weckerlin), (b) La Romanesca (Weckerlin),
Mrs. A. Reinshagen.

Italian Songs: (a) Torna a Surriento (De Courtis), (b) Tristezza Tosti,
Mr. Li Chor Chi.

(a) When Love Went Riding (Frank Bridge),

(b) Light and Shade, (George Grimble),
Mrs. R. Sanger.

At the end of the concert the record programme will be continued until 7 p.m.

"Suite Francaise," (Foulds),
The band of H. M. Coldstream Guards.

7.00-9.00 p.m. Experimental programme.

9.00-10.30 p.m. Chinese programme.

10.30 p.m. Close down.

A HIMALAYAN PEAK.

EXPEDITION TO TACKLE KANCHENJUNGA.

London, Feb. 19.

The Alpine Sports Club last night entertained Mr. F. S. Smythe, who has been selected as the British member of the International mountaineering expedition which is to visit the Himalayas and attempt an early summer ascent of Kanchenjunga.

Replying to a toast proposed by Mr. Amery, former Colonial Secretary, who is an enthusiastic mountaineer, Mr. Smythe said the leader of the expedition had been planning it for twenty years, and had been greatly assisted by his wife. He hoped to get permission to attack the mountain from the Nepal side, and approach it from the west.

Sir Martin Conway said they could not expect that beyond twenty thousand feet the members would have a very pleasant time. Kanchenjunga had, to him, the appearance of much greater difficulty than Everest.—*British Wireless.*

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THE Innocent Cheat

by Ruth Dewey Groves

THIS HAS HAPPENED.

Helen Page feels hopelessly in love with her handsome guardian, Leonard Brent, who exacts obedience to his wishes. A chance meeting with a dying beggar, Charles Neilin, who tells a strange story, causes Brent to change his plans for Helen's future.

On graduating, Helen reminds her guardian that he promised to reveal her parentage and is amazed when he tells her she is heiress of a millionaire, Cyril K. Cunningham. Brent introduces her to Cunningham as his granddaughter and offers as proof a locket containing a picture of Evangeline Cunningham which he had taken from the dying Neilin. Pending investigation, Helen remains with her grandfather who gives her a new car. She drives everywhere until she accidentally hits Eva Ennis, who has to be taken to the hospital. Helen meets Eva's brother, Robert, who falls in love with her but she is still devoted to Brent.

Cunningham gives a party and announces that Helen is his dead daughter's child and his heiress. Brent finds a lost locket which exactly matches the one he had taken from Neilin. To avoid discovery, he asks Helen not to wear her locket in public.

A few days later Eva and Helen overturn a canoe on the lake and Robert rescues them. While changing clothes, Eva reveals to Helen that she had lost an old-fashioned locket the night of her party.

CHAPTER XXIII.

"Losing her locket?" Helen repeated. "Here at Bramblewood?"

"It must have been on the way home," Eva replied. "I didn't miss it until I was undressing."

"But my dear, why didn't you tell me so we could make a search for it?"

"Oh, I did look for it the next day Ashe helped me and we searched everywhere. I'm sure I didn't lose it here."

"Well, of course, if one of the guests had found it it would have been restored to you," Helen admitted, "but you might have lost it on the lawn."

"I thought of that and we went over every foot of it. The grass was very short. It wouldn't have been hard to find it there. Anyway, Ashe said if we overlooked it the gardener would find it when he cut the grass again."

"Did you tell him about it? The gardener, I mean?"

"Yes. He promised to look out for it. I told him I'd give him a reward."

"Is it a valuable locket?"

"Well, it has a stone that mother says is only a brilliant, but she prized it very highly. I don't know why."

"I'm awfully sorry," Helen declared, "because I asked you to wear old-fashioned things."

"Don't be silly," Eva rejoined. "I shouldn't have worn it if I'd known how much mother thought of it."

"I wish you had told me about it. I could have questioned the servants."

"Ashe did that. I forgot all about it before I saw you again after the party."

"Just the same I'll inquire again," Helen told her.

* * *

They were at the western veranda now and just before running up the steps Helen turned and saw Brent close behind them. She waited for him to join them before going into the house.

"Please go up and tell my grandfather that I'll be there in 10 minutes," she asked him. "He'd be shocked if I walked in with these wet things on."

She went on without stopping to give him one of her customary smiles.

Brent understood. Her mind was filled with Bob Ennis. It could not have been an easy feat to extricate her from her submerged position. Such an act would command the admiration of any girl. And Brent had to admit that Bob had played the role of hero with becoming modesty.

"A damned handsome young brute, too," he conceded. He was wise enough to face any fact or possibility.

He made his way up to Mr. Cunningham's room deep in thought.

"The girls had a little trouble," he explained to the highly nervous man who awaited him there. "Canoe upset. Helen is changing her clothes now."

"She wasn't hurt?" The voice in which Mr. Cunningham put his question shook with alarm and Brent saw that his face was dead white. Apparently he could but poorly withstand excitement and suspense. Brent reflected.

"Oh no, not at all," he hastened to say. "She will be here in a few minutes."

Mr. Cunningham relaxed in a way that showed the observant watcher how weak he was. Brent said nothing more and presently Mr. Cunningham lifted his head to ask about Eva.

"Quite all right, Brent said indifferently. His mind was engaged with a thought that held no place for Eva Ennis. The danger that Helen might awaken to knowledge of her birthright—the love of youth for youth—was greatly disturbing him. And when Brent was disturbed he immediately began planning some way in which to rid himself of the cause of his disturbance.

He forsaw that he must win Helen soon or lose her. She would not forever turn back to him from something that in time must prove stronger than her infatuation for him. Not many times more would he be able to hold her with his romantic love making.

Almost unconsciously he was staring at Mr. Cunningham, who had summoned his man Marks from an adjoining room to help him to bed, with an evilly contemplative thought in his mind.

"If the old fool would get on with his dying," he remarked to himself, "I'd have no trouble."

"If I . . . Brent narrowed his eyelids and into his eyes came a calculating gleam.

He turned away and lighted a cigarette, which he allowed to go out after a puff or two.

* * *

He was absorbed in his thoughts when Helen came into the room.

"I'll wait for you downstairs," he said to her in an undertone as she stood by while Marks bent over Mr. Cunningham, holding a glass to his lips. "Don't be long, please. I must return to New York shortly."

If he expected Helen to protest his going he was disappointed. "Do you have to go?" she said more dreamily than wistfully.

"Yes, please come down. I must see you."

Helen nodded and left him to go to her grandfather's side. Brent walked out with thinly compressed lips.

Several times while he waited in the library on the first floor he glanced impatiently at his watch. He would have to leave soon or have a scene when he reached New York. He thought of the possibility with extreme distaste. But Carmel had insisted upon the engagement. Brent was aware that things had not been going well with her.

"And she's going to try to fasten herself upon me," he told himself with perfect insight into her character.

Helen put an end to his cogitations by coming in to tell him that she was worried about her grandfather.

"He seems to be much worse," she said. "You know he can't stand the least bit of excitement any more. The doctor has warned us against it."

"Don't worry," Brent told her, forcing himself to speak gently. "You look frightened, poor child."

Suddenly Helen pressed a hand to her quivering lips to suppress a sob. "He didn't want to let me go just to come down here," she said when she had recovered herself sufficiently to speak. "I think he really loves me."

"Of course he does."

"He even begged me to stay off the lake."

"That's childish, but you must humour him, dear. I'm afraid it won't be for long."

"I'm afraid not," Helen agreed, "and he seems to be clinging to me."

* * *

Brent thought little of the words at the time but on the drive back to New York he gave them a great deal of consideration. They held a significance that obliterated all thought of Carmel Segro from his mind until he reached his hotel.

She was waiting there to dine with him. And Brent saw at once that she had got herself up to dazzle him. "Nothing doing, my fair charmer," he smiled to himself.

But he dared not be blunt. Carmel held too much of his past in her memory.

Carmel weighed his attitude with clairvoyant accuracy. And immediately she decided not to make a fuss about his tardiness. She was much too clever to irritate when she held the whip hand, knowing that men as well as worms will turn.

All she wanted of Brent was money. That, she felt, would not be difficult to obtain. With this consideration in her mind she set herself to make the evening enjoyable.

But Brent was not in a mood to enjoy himself. Carmel grew weary of trying to entertain him and told him flatly that she wanted a cheque.

"How much?" Brent asked inconically.

"A thousand will do, darling."

"It will," Brent said tartly, "and so will five hundred."

Carmel shrugged. "Will you dine with me next Sunday?" she smiled.

Brent gave her a level look. "You never heard of a dead goose laying an egg, Carmel," he said quietly. "Be yourself, old girl."

"Myself bows to your superior wisdom," Carmel returned. "But don't be stingy, dear. I know just what kind of goose you are, remember."

Brent signalled for the waiter and asked for his bill. While he waited for it he took out his cheque book and wrote a cheque for Carmel. She accepted it with a gracious smile.

"You may take me directly home," she pleased him by saying when they got into his car. He had been afraid she would suggest a drive, and he wanted to be let alone to give his attention to his own affairs.

Long into the night he thought of Helen and the millions he had schemed for her to inherit. He did not mean to lose them now. But they were slipping away from him. He knew it when he recalled that scene beside the lake. At that moment he had been an interloper between Helen and Bob Ennis.

"There's only one answer," he said to himself at last; "just one thing to do."

In the darkness his face was ugly in its reflection of his terrible decision, but up in the old mansion of the Cunninghams a girl was remembering him as ideally tender.

(To Be Continued)

AMERICAN STOCKS.

CABLED QUOTATIONS FROM NEW YORK.

The following quotations have been received from their correspondents Messrs. Hayden, Stone and Co., of New York, by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, Sassoon House, Shanghai, (cable address: "Swanstock," Shanghai), who are not responsible for cable mutilations.

New York, Feb. 20.

Tone of Markets.—Easy.
No. of Shares done.—3½ million.
Call Money.—4½%.

American Smelting	71
Anaconda Copper	72
Baltimore and Ohio	117
Chrysler Motors	38
City Service Common	33
Curtis Wright Common	10
Eastman Kodak	208
Electric Bond and Share	101
General Motors	43
General Rly. Signal	94
Gold Dust	42
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	83
Granby Consolidated	55
International Cement	59
Montgomery Ward	43
Nevada Consolidated	28
Radio	46
Sears Roebuck & Co.	87
Simmons Co.	67
Standard Oil Co. of New York	32
Union Carbide and Carbon	92
United States Steel	185

SWEDEN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE.

The fact that 1929 has been a record year in the history of Sweden's foreign trade is confirmed by official report. Sweden's total foreign trade turnover amounts to 3,500 million kronor (£194.44 millions), and the export of woodpulp, butter and eggs has reached record figures.

The past year shows a surplus of exports over imports of about £2 millions as against an import for 1928 of £7,96 millions, which represents an absolute improvement of the foreign trade balance of about 180 million kronor (£10 millions).

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, $1360 b.
Chartered Bank, £16¾ n.
Mercantile A. & B., £29 n.
East Asia $98 b.

Insurances.

Canton Ins., $745 b.
Union Ins., $380 b.
North China, Ins., Tls. 160 b.
Yangtsze Ins., $50 n.
China Underwriters, $1.70 n.
China Fires, $340 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., $880 b.

Shipping.

Douglases, $25† s.
H. K. Steamboats, $25½ n.
H. K. Tugs, $2. s.
Indo-Chinas, (Def.) $70 n.
Union Waterboats $24½ b.

Mining.

Benguets, $5½ b.
Kailans, 50/- n.
Langkots, Tls. 13.60 n.
S'hai Explorations, Tls. 1.30 n.
Raubs, $14½ b.
Tronohs, 21/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, $155 n.
Whampoa Docks, $32 b.
China Providents $5.55 s.
Hongkews, Tls 196 b.
New Engineerings, Tls. 7.80 b.
Shanghai Docks. Tls. 120 s.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 16.30 sa.
Orientals, Tls. 2.30 b.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 83 (old) b.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, $12.55 sa.
H. K. Lands, $65½ s.
S'hai Lands Tls. 195 n.
Humphreys, $14. n.
Realties, $8.60 s.
Chinese Estates $98 s.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, $19.80 s.
Peak Trams, (old) $11.75 n.
Star Ferries, $68½ n.
China Lights, (Old) $19.50 s.
H. K. Electrics, $71 sa.
Macao Electrics, $23 b.
Telephones $9.80 b
China Buses, Tls 17½. b.
Singapore Tractions, 10/- s.

Industrials.

China Sugars, 75 cts. b.
Malabons, $27 n.
Cald; Macg, Ord: Tls. 10 n.
Canton Ices, $2.50 n.
Cements (Comb.) $15.40 s.
Ropes $7 85 n.
United Asbestos $5 b.

Stores, etc.

Dairy Farms, $22.60 s.
Watsons, $12.20 n.
Der A. Wings, 80 s.
Lane Crawfords, $3. n.
Mackintoshs, $16 b.
Sinceres, $12 n.

BANKS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ N.V.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Hongkong Office: 71, Queen's Road, Central.
Authorised Capital .....Guilders 150,000,000.- ($112,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital .....Guilders 80,000,000.- ($ 6,864,678.)
Reserve Fund .....Guilders 43,000,000.- ($32,332,334.)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng*, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Jeddah, Djocjakarta*, Tandjong Priok, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Samarang, Soerabaja, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden*.

* These offices have safe deposit boxes to let.
London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents all over the world.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.
P. H. ELSBERG, Manager.

Hongkong, 23th May, 1929.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) .....Y. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Y. 105,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Ayres (Temporarily closed), Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Chefoo (Dairen), Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuen, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Vladivostock (Temporarily closed)

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1929.

BANK OF CHINA.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON THE 22ND OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 15,278,000.00
Reserve Funds 9,629,423.84

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
4, Queen's Road Central.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Europe, America and other parts of the world.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
NEW YORK BRANCHES:—The Irving National Bank.
The Equitable Trust Company of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on Application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
SHOU J. CHEN.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, $28 b.
Constructions, $1.30 b.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 60 n.
H. K. G. Loan 5½% s. Prem.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $150,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up $100,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling $5,000,000
Silver $2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
W. H. Bell, Esq.
Chairman.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
D. D. F. Beith, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. N. Compton, Esq. T. K. Pearce, Esq.
H. Lander Lewis, Esq. T. H. E. Shaw, Esq.
C. G. S. Mackie, Esq., J. P. Warren, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hon. Mr. A. G. Hynes.

BRANCHES:—
AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CHEFOO, COLOMBO, DAIREN, FOOCHOW, HAIPHONG, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKEW, ILOILO, IPOH, JOHORE, KOBE, KOWLOON, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, MEDAN, MUAR (Johore), MOUKDEN, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, SUNGEI PATANI, TIENTSIN, TOKIO, TSINGTAO, YOKOHAMA, ZAMBOANGA (Philippine Is.).

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter period at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1929.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. G. HYNES, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1927.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-Up Capital .....£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund .....£ 1,400,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....£ 1,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
ALOR STAR (Malay States), AMRITSAR, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CAWNPORE, CEBU, COLOMBO, DAIREN, DELHI, HAIPHONG, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HARBIN (North Manchuria), HONGKONG, ILOILO, IPOH, KARACHI, KLANG, KOBE, KUALA KANGSAR (Perak F.M.S.), KUALA LUMPUR, KUCHING, MADRAS, MANILA, MEDAN, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SEMARANG, SERAMBAN, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TAIPING, (F.M.S.), TAVOY, TIENTSIN, TOKYO, TUNGKAH (SHUKET), TSINGTAO, YOKOHAMA, ZAMBOANGA (Philippine Is.).

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter period at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1929.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

HEAD OFFICE: 55, Wall Street, New York.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S.$239,650,288

Branches in:—
ARGENTINE, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LONDON, MEXICO, PANAMA, PERU, PORTO RICO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Travellers' Cheques, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the International Banking Corporation in San Francisco, Spain and the Philippine Islands, and also of The National City Bank of New York (France), S.A., in Paris and Nice.

F. McD. COURTNEY, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1929.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1912.
Head Office:—Hongkong.
Authorised Capital $11,000,000
Paid-Up Fund .....$ 5,000,000
Reserve Fund $2,500,000
BRANCHES:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Samshui, New York and San Francisco.
LONDON BANKERS:—
The Lloyds Bank, Limited.
Correspondents in all Principal cities of the world.
Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a yearly rental of from $5 to $50.
LOOK FOONG YEAN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1930.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC

TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER

17 Days Hongkong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver

11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hongkong Leave	Shanghai Leave	Kobe Leave	Yokohama Leave	Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Asia	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 22
Empress of Canada	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Apr. 4
Empress of Russia	Apr. 9	Apr. 12	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 26
Empress of Asia	Apr. 30	May 3	May 6	May 8	May 17
Empress of Canada	May 15	May 18	May 20	May 22	May 30
Empress of Asia	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 12	June 21
Empress of Canada	June 26	June 29	July 1	July 3	July 12
Empress of Asia	July 10	July 13	July 15	July 17	July 25
Empress of Russia	July 23	July 26	July 29	July 31	Aug. 9
Empress of Japan	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 22
Empress of Asia	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
Empress of Canada	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 19
Empress of Russia	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
Empress of Japan	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 17
Empress of Asia	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Empress of Canada	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 14
Empress of Russia	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

Regular sailing hour Noon

(E/Asia & E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg

HONGKONG—MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Mar. 9, 5 p.m.	Mar. 11	Empress of Canada	Mar. 14	Mar. 16
Mar. 31, 5 p.m.	Apr. 2	Empress of Russia	Apr.	Apr. 6

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Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamer	Due Hongkong	Due to Sail
TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	11th April	18th April
TAIPING	13th May	20th May
CHANGTE	10th June	17th June

For Freight & Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Tel C. 36 Agents.

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS.
Loading Direct For
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM OR AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIA.

	Loading about
*M.V. "AGRA"	22nd February
†S.S. "BENARES"	11th March
M.V. "NANKING"	8th April
M.V. "DELHI"	2nd May

*Also loading direct for Genoa, Algiers and Tripoli.
†Also loading direct for Oran & Barcelona.

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

S.S. "SUMATRA"	3rd March
M.V. "NANKING"	7th March
M.V. "FORMOSA"	24th March
M.V. "DELHI"	27th March

For further particulars apply to the Agents:—

GILMAN & CO., LTD. Hongkong.
G. E. HUYGEN. Canton.

M M

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong.

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden) Suez, Port-Said.

ANDRE LEBON	25th Feb.
PORTHOS	11th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX	25th Mar.
ATHOS II	8th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	22nd Apr.
ANGERS	6th May.
SPHINX	20th May.
G. METZINGER	3rd June.

To YOKOHAMA via Shanghai & Kobe.

CHENONCEAUX	26th Feb.
ATHOS II	12th Mar.
D'ARTAGNAN	26th Mar.
ANGERS	8th Apr.
SPHINX	22nd Apr.
G. METZINGER	6th May.
ANDRE LEBON	20th May.
PORTHOS	3rd June.

We can issue through tickets to Egypt, Syrian ports, East Africa, Madagascar by transhipment on our mail steamers at Port-Said or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE.

From DUNKIRK Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp):—
For full Particulars, apply to:—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephones: C. 651 & 740. 2, Queen's Building.

COMPANY DIVIDENDS.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. TO PAY $2.50.

At the General Meeting to be held on Wednesday, 12th March next, at 11 a.m., the Directors will (subject to audit) recommend that the balance available for distribution be disposed of as follows:

To pay a dividend of $2.50 per share on 450,000 shares ...	$1,125,000.00
To place to reserve	600,000.00
To carry forward to next account	102,383.11
	$1,827,383.11

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.

The Directors of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. will at the forthcoming Meeting of Shareholders to be held on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1930, recommend the following allocation of profits:

To pay a dividend of 30 cts. per share on the old shares, and 4 cts. per share on the new shares	$136,000.00
To carry forward to credit of next year's account	100,999.63
	$236,999.63

GANG RAIDS HOUSE.

NOTORIOUS "RED" AMONG THE FOUR KILLED.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

Seven gangsters made a raid on a house, 314 Route Cardinal Mercier in the French Concession, yesterday evening, shooting four of the inmates dead and wounding two others.

The dead include the Communist leader Wang Loh-ping, a native of Shantung and an ex-member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, and Pan Teh-chien, a graduate of the Whampoa Academy. —*Reuter.*

A SOVIET MISSION.

VISIT TO U.S. BY ROAD AND RAILWAY EXPERTS.

New York, Feb. 19.

One of the most important Soviet missions which has ever visited the United States has arrived.

It includes Sumiloff, the assistant Commissar of Communications and seventy technical experts. It is understood it is connected with a five hundred million sterling programme of road and railway development, which the Soviet is reported to be considering.—*Reuter's American Service.*

A FORCED LANDING.

BAD LUCK FOR NEW ZEALAND AIRMEN.

Karachi, Feb. 19.

The New Zealand airmen Piper and Kay have made a forced landing five miles from Jask aerodrome.—*Reuter.*

[Piper and Kay set out on February 9 from England, in an attempt to beat Hinkler's record for a flight to Australia.]

PIRACY ECHO.

ALLEGED AGENTS OF DELI MARU GANG.

A close cross-examination of one of the Crown witnesses by Mr. Covey marked the continued proceedings against two Chinese, charged with being pirate agents (in connexion with the piracy of the Deli Maru) at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Grantham.

Chau Man-king, who completed his evidence at the last hearing, was called upon to answer several questions put by defending counsel, in the course of which he said that he had never been a pirate nor had he ever had any intention of becoming a pirate.

Mr. Covey asked him:—You remember Mr. Cheung, the first witness in this case?—Yes.

He said that he met you through Mr. Li Yau-cheun?—Yes, through an introduction by him.

Do you know what he does for a living?—He deals in copper and iron.

A well known man in Hongkong? —Yes.

A friend of yours?—Yes.

Not a pirate?—No.

What work do you do?—I am Li's broker.

How many letters were sent from Hongkong to the "men in the hills"?—I personally handed the first accused one.

You do not know if others were handed to him?—I knew letters had been handed to him.

And that particular letter you handed to him, who was it written by?—I cannot say, but it was signed by the two mediators from Shanghai.

Did you see the contents?—Yes.

You also saw the address to which the letters were directed?—No. The envelope of the first letter was changed by the first accused, who only wrote the name on it.

The envelope was left open?—Yes.

Not a Pirate.

After further questions relating to the receiving of answers to letters sent to the "men in the hills," Mr. Covey asked witness:—Are you a pirate?—No, I am not.

In reply to another question witness said he had never thought of being a pirate for purposes of enriching himself.

Is it your opinion that the three men from Shanghai were pirates?—No.

Do you think they ever wanted to enrich themselves with pirates' money?—No.

After some further questions as to when the first accused agreed to reduce his commission by $200 or $300, Mr. Covey closed his cross-examination.

Evidence regarding the recovery of a large sum in the possession of the two accused was given by Detective Sub-Inspector Fallon, in charge of the Kowloon Detective Office. The officer said that on January 14 he took the first accused with him to the third floor of No. 222, Reclamation Street, where a search was made of the cubicle occupied by the accused and his family. Witness found two wads of notes, amounting to $5,000 and $1,000 respectively, slipped under the covers of two pillows. They were Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes of $500 denomination.

During the search, the second accused was brought to the floor, but on instructions given by witness, was taken to the Yaumati Police Station for the purpose of being searched.

Relating how the first accused came into Police hands, witness stated that early that morning the man was arrested at the Railway Station by Wong Lau, the principal Chinese detective, and had already been searched when taken to the Yaumati Station. Wong Lau handed witness a sum of $1,482 in notes, which he stated he took from the prisoner while searching his person.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

"AND SO TO BED."

TO BE PRODUCED BY A.D.C.

We are informed by the Acting Honorary Secretary of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club that the eagerly awaited production of James Bernard Fagan's "And So To Bed" will be staged at the Theatre Royal on the 22nd March and following nights. The cast will be headed by Mr. W. A. Hannibal and Mrs. Grossman who will play the parts of "Samuel Pepys" and "My wife, poor wretch" created in the original London production by Edmund Gwenn and Yvonne Arnaud. For the important rold of Mrs. Knight, the Club have been fortunate in enlisting the services of Mrs. Howard Johnston, a lady of considerable dramatic experience. An excellent supporting cast has been secured.

ENGLISH SINGERS.

TO GIVE ANOTHER CONCERT.

The English Singers, whose recent concerts in Hongkong were so great a success, have been persuaded to make arrangements to delay their departure from the Colony and to give one more concert, at the City Hall, on Friday, February 28th, at 9.15.

The programme will be entirely new and will include, by special request, "The Street Cryes of London." The concert will be under the patronage of H.E. The Officer Administering the Government and Mrs. Southorn who have signified their intention of being present.

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

AGREEMENT BY PRODUCERS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Amsterdam, Feb. 19.

A meeting of Dutch, French, Belgian, Swiss and German rubber producers, held to discuss means of carrying out the decisions of the British and Dutch rubber growers committee, at London on February 7, adopted almost unanimously, a proposal to stop production of rubber completely during the month of May.—*Reuter.*

KING'S CUP RACE.

London, Feb. 19.

The Royal Aero Club announces that the race for the King's Cup on Saturday, June 5, will be confined to one day only, and the course will be approximately 750 miles.—*British Wireless.*

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"PHILOCTETES"	4th Mar.	M'les, London, B'dam & H'burg
"AENEAS"	18th Mar.	M'les, London, B'dam & G'gow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"MENTOR"	20th Feb.	Genoa, Havre, L'pool & G'gow
"LAOMEDON"	5th Mar.	Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

via Kobe & Yokohama

"PROTESILAUS"	5th Mar.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TALTHYBIUS"	20th Mar.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

INWARD SERVICE.

	Due	For
"EURYPYLUS	26th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"PROTESILAUS"	1st Mar.	Kobe & Yokohama
"OANFA"	1st Mar.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

PASSENGER SERVICE

"AENEAS"	18th Mar.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
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Yokohama Maru ... Tuesday, 11th Mar.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
Kitano Maru ... Saturday, 22nd Feb.
Haruna Maru ... Saturday, 8th Mar.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
Tango Maru ... Wednesday, 26th Mar.
Aki Maru ... Wednesday, 22nd Apr.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
†Tokushima Maru ... Friday, 28th Feb.
SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
Rakuyo Maru ... Sunday, 2nd Mar.
SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports.
Kawachi Maru ... Saturday, 8th Mar.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.
†Kako Maru ... Sunday, 23rd Mar.
†Taketoyo Maru ... Tuesday, 11th Apr.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles.
†Lyons Maru ... Thursday, 20th Mar.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
†Morioka Maru ... Saturday, 1st Mar.
Hakodate Maru ... Saturday, 8th Mar.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Tango Maru (Nagasaki Direct) ... Friday, 21st Feb.
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	Kwongsang	Wed 26th Feb at 7 a.m.
	Chaksang	Sun 2nd Mar at 7 a.m.
	Kwaisang	Wed 5th Mar at 7 a.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	Suisang	Wed. 26th Feb at 7 a.m.
	Hosang	Wed. 26th Mar at 7 a.m.
TO SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Namsang	Mon. 24th Feb at 3 p.m.
	Kutsang	Tues. 4th Mar at 3 p.m.
TO SINGAPORE	Yuensang	Mon. 10th Mar at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Mausang	Mon. 24th Feb at 3 p.m.
	Hinsang	Satur. 1st Mar at noon.
TO TSINGTAU via SWATOW & FOOCHOW	Cheongshing	Sun. 23rd Feb at 7 a.m.
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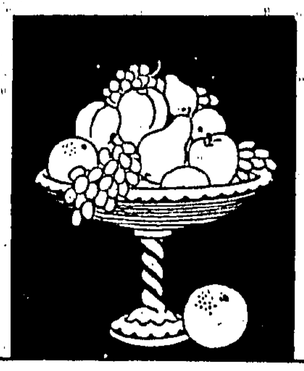

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CHINA MERCHANTS.

CRIMINAL CHARGE AGAINST MARQUIS LI.

A private criminal prosecution brought by Mr. T. C. Chao, managing-director of the China Merchants charging Marquis Li Koh-jih, the ex-chairman of the company, with unlawfully converting to his own use Tls.5,000 of the company, failing to deliver certain documents pertinent to a loan which the company took from the Hongkong Bank, and unlawfully circulating rumours to the injury of complainant's business credit, was brought before Judge Kao in the Provisional Court at Shanghai. The case was adjourned indefinitely after it was intimated that Marquis Li had filed a countercharge against the complainant.

Marquis Li was not in court but his counsel produced a doctor's certificate, showing that he was sick. Discarding the document as insufficient, opposing counsel suggested that the Marquis' absence was a flagrant contempt of court. Judge Kao, however, was satisfied with the certificate.

Police Advocate Mr. R. T. Bryan watched the proceedings for the police while Messrs. W. Chang and Li Sing-yuen appeared for the complainant and Messrs. Li Sz-zeu and Leu Chang were for the defence. It was learned that Miss Soume Tcheng, Chinese woman jurist, had been retained by the complainant, but was away in Nanking.

The specific charges on which the Marquis stands accused are: Unlawful conversion of T5,000 belonging to the company at the end of the 16th year of the Republic of China contrary to Article 357 of the Criminal Code; Further with failing to deliver certain official documents, contrary to Articles 144 and 146 of the Chinese Criminal Code and, circulating rumours thereby injuring the complainant's business credit, contrary to Article 330 of the Criminal Code.

The complainant's petition asking for a warrant to be issued for the Marquis briefly outlines the events leading up to the prosecution as follows: That during the 16th year of the Republic, the National Government, ordered an investigation into the affairs of the company and that in the 17th year of the Republic the complainant was appointed head of a commission for the purpose. That in the 18th year of the Republic the Central Executive Committee of the Government decided that there should be a sort of committee of adjustment and that subsequently the complainant was relegated to the post of special government representative.

Paid Himself Bonus.

Reverting to the charge of unlawful conversion, the petition states that for years the company was losing money, while the defendant, who was its chairman was drawing a monthly salary of Tls. 600 in addition to $50 transportation allowance in spite of which he paid himself a bonus of Tls. 5,000. The Marquis is next accused of not submitting the matter for the approval or consideration of the board of committee. Further, that during the annual meeting of shareholders, this item was not presented.

The petition goes on to state that the Marquis had sent telegrams to various branches of the company that the complainant was exceeding his duty, and announced in the Chinese papers that he was the legal representative of the company, which the complainant characterized as obstruction of his official duties.

Turning on the question of the loan of $5,000,000 with the Hongkong Bank the petition states that the defendant retained the agreement with the Bank when it should have been handed on to the complainant for safe-keeping.

Continuing, the petition cites that the Marquis had despatched telegrams stating that the company was indebted to the extent of $14,000,000, and was unable to even pay the interest on the loan, resulting in injury to the company's prestige.

Counter-Charge Made.

The counter-charge accuses the complainant, who is also the government appointed commissioner for the reorganization of the company, among other things of malfeasance in office.

The court proceedings were brief. A Chinese constable was first called and testified to having served the summons at the Marquis' residence. The document was taken into the house by a servant and returned with a chop of the Marquis.

Counsel for the Marquis then asked for a remand in order that the charges and counter-charges may be heard jointly. He stressed the late date in which the Marquis received the summons, explaining that consequently there had not been sufficient time to prepare a defence. The Marquis, he further explained, was sick and had to go to hospital.

EWO VICTIMISED.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A TRESPASSER.

Hankow, Feb. 11.

An unfortunate accident occurred on Messrs. Jardine's steamer Kutwo on her way up river, which led to the holding of the vessel for over four hours by the Chinese authorities. While she was moored at the hulk, a Chinese hotel runner jumped from the pontoon on to the cargo deck and started to rush through to the other side of the ship. Cargo was being worked and there were sufficient lights to enable the coolies to work, but coming from the light outside into the semi-darkness, the runner failed to notice an open hatch and plunged down to the bottom of the hold. The accident was at once reported to the captain by the officer on watch, but nothing could be done as the man was dead.

The second compradore went to the Police Station to report the matter and asked that the body might be removed, but in a little while a note came from him that he was detained by the police till an inquest had been held. A policeman was also posted on the ship to see that the body was not moved. It soon became clear that the question was not one of an inquest, but of a payment in hard cash, and after some bargaining a sum of money was handed over to the police by the company and then the body was removed. The money is supposed to be required to pay for a coffin for the man, but why a steamer company should have to pay compensation for the death of a man who had no right on board the steamer passes comprehension.—*N. C. D. News.*

AMERICAN PROTESTS.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

New York, Feb. 19.

Lutherans, Jews and other religious denominations are supporting the campaign of protest against religious persecution in Russia, inaugurated by Dr. Manning, the Protestant Bishop of New York diocese, announcing special prayers of intercession in the Cathedral on March 16.

Rev. Arthur Brown, president of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has issued a circular advising non-recognition of Russia until the persecutions cease.

New York State Assembly has passed a resolution of sympathy with the Christians in Russia "in their terrible hours of agony."—*Reuter's American Service.*

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

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Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage Period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1930.

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HEALTH QUESTIONS.

WIRELESS FOR EARLY NEWS OF EPIDEMICS.

Batavia, Feb. 19.

In his opening address at the meeting of the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations for Epidemiological Intelligence, at Bandoeng, Major Graham drew attention to the importance of wireless broadcasts of intelligence regarding epidemics; and the question of the effect of the extension of air traffic on the diffusion of diseases, like cholera and yellow fever.

He said the part played by the quarantine stations required renewed consideration, in view of the speeding up and alterations of conditions.—*Reuter.*

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KALYAN	9,144	15th Mar.	M'les, L'don, Hull, R'dm & A'werp
†ALIPORE	5,273	19th Mar.	Straits, Colombo & B'bay

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TAKLIWA	7,936	26th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	15th Mar.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	22nd Mar.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,949	25th Mar.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	12th Apr.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

*TANDA	6,956	28th Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs, Island, Townsville, B'bane Sydney and Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Apr.	
NELLORE	6,853	2nd May.	

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TALAMBA	8,018	28th Feb	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
RAWALPINDI	16,619	28th Feb.	S'hai, Kobe & Yoko
TAKADA	6,949	4th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko & Osaka

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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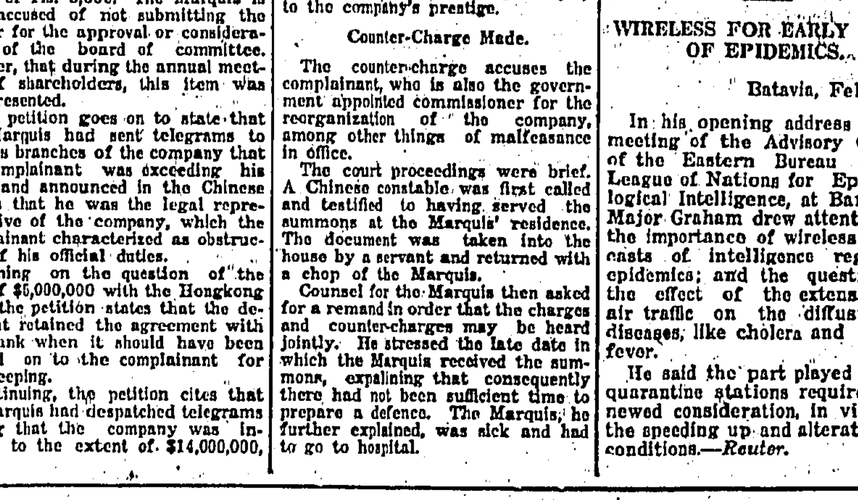

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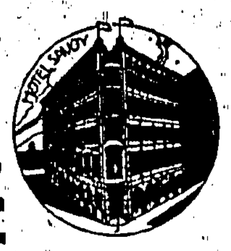

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STEAMER DISASTER RECALLED.

CHEQUE HANDED TO MASTER OF FISHING JUNK.

RESCUED SURVIVORS.

There was an echo of the Lee Cheung disaster this morning when Chung Wah-tim, the master of a fishing junk, was presented with a cheque of $25 as a memento of the good work he rendered immediately after this vessel sank last December on a voyage from Swabue to Hongkong.

It will be recalled that the s.s. Lee Cheung went down with over 200 persons and only two members of the crew were rescued.

A fishing junk, of which Chung Wah-tam was master, picked up one of them near Waglan and the other some hours later.

After searching in vain for some time for other probable survivors, Chung Wah-tim returned to Hongkong, bringing back with him the two rescued seamen.

Quite a number of his friends gathered around him this morning at the Harbour Office immediately after he had been handed the cheque. The presentation was made by the Harbour Master (Hon. Commander G. F. Hole).

HONGKONG ORDER QUESTIONED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Republic, is inexperienced in maritime affairs. With her newly-awakened maritime ambitions she finds herself without the necessary technical experts among her own nationals. If the friendly offices and advice of another Government more experienced in that line were required it would perhaps be natural that China should ask that Government to supply her with the necessary experts. If China requires Chinese navigating and engineer officers with qualifications equivalent to those held by British navigating and engineer officers, then China should ask the British Government to lend her the necessary examiners to act under the style and authority of the Republic of China for the term of their commission, and the certificates earned would be true Certificates of Competency of The Government of China. This would be the way of doing things suitable to the dignity of a great nation.

Not Really Worried.

As a taxpayer I might object to the disbursement of public money on the domestic services of a foreign power, as a marine engineer I might object to a foreigner obtaining a colourable imitation of the qualification I hold, on possibly more lenient terms, as a British subject I might object to a measure which looks like an interference with the domestic duties and obligations of a friendly Government, and is at the same time an undue favouring of its nationals, but what I am *going* to do is to sit back and count the number of successful candidates and if I need more fingers than I have on one hand to tally up the 1930 crop of Chinese first class engineers under the new regulation, then I will give a dollar to charity for each successful candidate. I will also give a dollar for every Eskimo that walks from Greenland to China on his hands during the same year. I might as well go the whole hog whilst I am feeling generous.

ASSAULT CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

EUROPEAN MANAGER THE DEFENDANT.

A summons of assault brought by a Chinese clerk against Mr. Devaux, the manager of the East Oxygen and Acetylene Co., of To Kwan Wan, was mentioned before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when the complainant asked leave to withdraw the summons.

Inspector Stimson told his Worship that the complainant, shortly after his engagement, had embezzled certain money belonging to the Company and the defendant had agreed to allow the man to repay the sum by instalments of $50 per month. The complainant, knowing that he had the manager "in the palm of his hands," got lazy and the defendant had taken him by the arm and pushed him.

His Worship allowed the summons to be withdrawn.

SIR MILES TRAVELS.

Nanking, Feb. 19.

Sir Miles Lampson, who had originally intended to go to Peking by rail, changed his mind suddenly to-day, and left this evening by gunboat.—*Reuter.*

AN ADJOURNMENT FORCED.

FRENCH POLITICS AND NAVAL PARLEY.

DELEGATES "CEASE FIRE" FOR A WEEK.

ITALY'S STATEMENT.

London, Feb. 19.

A Naval Conference communique issued to-night states that as a result of a consultation between the heads of all the delegations now in London, it has been decided that the Conference shall stand adjourned until Wednesday next. Meanwhile the Expert Committee, set up by the First Committee, will complete the work upon which it is now engaged.

The adjournment is, of course, a sequel to the French political crisis, which involves the absence from the Conference of the leaders of the French delegation.

It is understood the French Ambassador in London was consulted upon the issue and concurred in the proposal to adjourn.

Submarines to Wait.

The French experts are collaborating in the work upon which the Expert Committee is now engaged, namely, the allocation of the so-called special vessels to a category or to exempt classes. The Committee will, however, not take up the examination of the submarine question until France is again fully represented at the conference.

The leading members of the other delegations are remaining in London during the "naval holiday" and will be in informal contact.

Italy's Attitude.

The Italian naval delegation to-day presented a statement to the other delegations.

It sets forth Italy's willingness to accept as the limit for her armaments any figure, no matter how low, provided it is not exceeded by any other European Continental Power. Italy is thus maintaining her insistence upon parity with France, although France is not specifically mentioned in the Memorandum.

The Italian delegation consider that the existing conditions of security, resulting from international acts of such wide scope as the League of Nations Covenant, the Locarno Treaty and the Briand-Kellogg Pact, justify that downward limitation which public opinion in all countries demands.

Ready for Limit.

The Italian delegation propose the postponement of the building of the capital ships authorised during next the six years by the Washington Treaty, and are prepared to consider the abolition of capital-ships.

They are prepared also to undertake not to exceed the tonnage figures of the strongest European Continental Power in aircraft-carriers, the classes of vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty and submarines.

They would examine favourably any general agreement to abolish submarines and capital ships, and to consider more extensive methods of limitation should the Conference reach an actual reduction based on general ratios of strength.

Reduction Urged.

The Memorandum concludes by declaring that the idea of armed conflict with any Power is totally foreign to Italy's established naval policy.

Signor Grandi, the leader of the Italian delegation, told the Press subsequently that the Memorandum contained nothing new.

"It is," he said "a document of faith, hope, parity and reduction. I have not lost hope in the success of the Conference.—*Reuter and British Wireless.*

The Paris Situation.

Paris, Feb. 19.

M. Tardieu has practically recovered from his indisposition and is out and about again. He spent an hour with President Doumergue at the Elysee to-day, and it is believed that he intimated that the next Prime Minister should be chosen from the majority which asserted itself in the Chamber two days ago.

President Doumergue was far from acquiescent, it is understood. It is believed that the President emphasised the necessity of a continuity of standpoint in the course of the naval negotiations in London.

M. Tardieu's present disinclination to reform the Ministry is not considered to be, by any means, fixed.—*Reuter.*

F.A. AND SCOTTISH CUP MATCHES.

THE DRAW MADE FOR FOURTH ROUND IN SCOTLAND.

SUNDERLAND BEATEN.

London, Feb. 19.

Two of the three replays in the Third Round of the Scottish Cup have yet to be decided, the clubs again drawing to-day. Montrose beat Albion Rovers, only to be drawn against Rangers in the Fourth Round.

To-day's replays resulted as follows:

*Leith	1	Falkirk	1
*Airdrie	0	Dundee	0
Montrose..	3	Albion Rov.	1

* After extra time.

The draw for the Fourth Round, which it is to played on March 1st, resulted as follows:

Dundee or Airdrie	v.	Hearts.
Partick	v.	Falkirk or Leith.
Rangers	v.	Montrose.
St. Mirren	v.	Hamilton

ENGLISH CUP.

In the Fifth Round re-play between Notts Forest and Sunderland, at Nottingham, the Forest won by three goals to one.

The draw for the Sixth Round is, therefore, completed as follows:

Aston Villa	v.	Huddersfield
West Ham	v.	Arsenal
Notts Forest	v.	Wednesday
Newcastle	v.	Hull City.

—*Reuter.*

ATTACK ON CHINESE BUSINESS MAN.

ASSAILANT INJURES HIM WITH AN AXE.

A dastardly attack was made by an unknown Chinese on Mr. Yuen San, residing at No. 104, Wellington Street, the master of the Cheung Hing firm, agents for the British American Tobacco Company, and also manager of the Tai Cheung-kwok restaurant, near the Central Market a few minutes after midnight last night. The assailant approached Mr. Yuen from behind, striking him several blows over the head with an axe.

The attack was made whilst Mr. Yuen was walking along Hing Loong Street, the west side of the Central Market, but there is no clue to the motive of the outrage, as nothing was stolen from the unfortunate man.

Mr. Yuen received rather severe cuts on the head, his injuries being attended to later at the Government Civil Hospital, but he was not detained.

CONSTABLE FINED FOR "SQUEEZE."

WOMAN SAYS "GOD IS MY WITNESS."

When charged with causing an obstruction, a woman hawker who appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning accused a Shantung constable of demanding thirty cents from her, but, when asked if she had any witnesses, her only reply was:—"God is my witness."

His Worship asked the defendant if the constable had been in the habit of demanding money from her, why she had not reported him to the authorities.

The defendant replied that she had previously reported another constable for attempting to obtain "squeeze."

His Worship pointed out that it was of no assistance to the police to take action against the complainant if she had reported another man.

After hearing the evidence of the constable, who denied having asked the woman for money, his Worship registered a conviction and fined the defendant $2.

SHELL SHARE OFFER.

IMPORTANT ISSUE OF SECOND PREFERENCES.

London, Feb. 19.

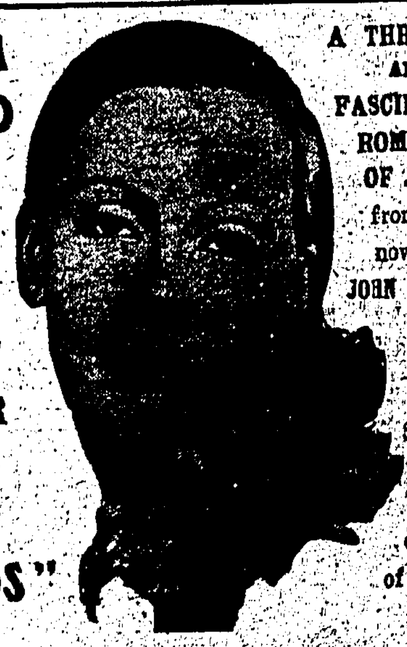
It is learned that five million sterling's worth of Shell seven per cent. Second Perference Shares are being underwritten. It is understood that they will be issued next week at a price yielding about 112/- per cent.—*Reuter.*

STEER
WITH
DIALOGUE

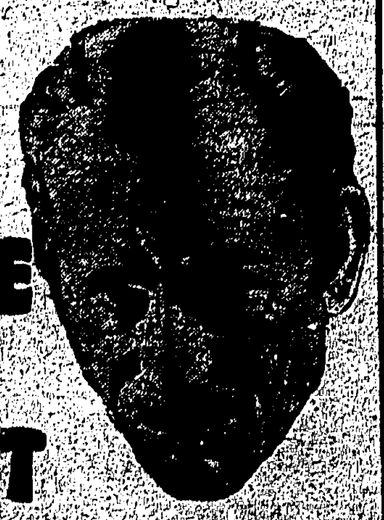
BEATRICE JOY,
BETTY BRONSON,
EDWARD NUGENT,
MARGARET LIVINGSTON,
GEORGE BARRAUD

THE BELLAMY TRIAL
YOU ARE IN THE COURT ROOM
GETTING EVERY DRAMATIC MOVE
OF THIS SENSATIONAL TRIAL
OF THE CENTURY!
HEARST METROTONE NEWS
KING and QUEEN of Italy visit Pope Pius. s.s. Moleasy wrecked off South Wales. Behind the scenes at rehearsal of "STRIKE UP THE BAND"
OPENING OF RACING SEASON IN HAVANA.
AT THE
QUEEN'S TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30.

GRETA GARBO
with
LEWIS STONE
AND
NILS ASTHER
IN
"WILD ORCHIDS"


A THRILLING AND FASCINATING ROMANCE OF JAVA from the novel by JOHN COLTON, Author of "The Shanghai Gesture" and co-author of "Rain."
AT THE
WORLD TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 5.15 & 9.20 only
At 2.30 & 7.15
Chinese Picture, "WESTWARD HO."

TIGER WOMAN AND TIGER TAMER IN AN ELEMENTAL DRAMA OF THE JUNGLE!
LON CHANEY
and
LUPE VELEZ
IN
WHERE EAST IS EAST


AT THE
STAR TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 5.30 & 9.20.